

Yanks Lunge Into Saarlautern

See Page 3

WEATHER

Clear to partly cloudy
Continued cold
Moderate winds

Daily Worker

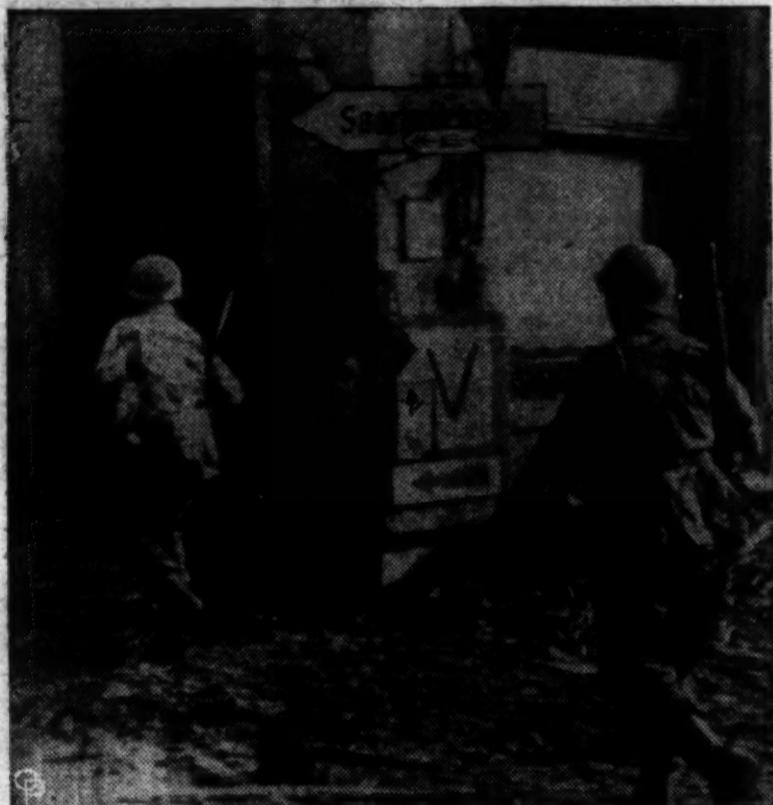
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Edition

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MAIN HUNGARIAN WAR BASE FALLS



Some Fast Stepping: The sign points toward Saarbrücken, and these Yanks—probably hurried up a bit by exposure to enemy fire—are en route, via the rubble-strewn town of St. Avold, France.

Red Army Captures Miskolc; 21 Mi. From Lake Balaton

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—Three victorious Soviet armies, swiftly collapsing enemy resistance in Hungary, today captured the fortress cities of Miskolc and Satoraljaujhely in northeast Hungary, and southwest of Budapest raced to within 21 miles of Lake Balaton, great water barrier before the Austrian border and Vienna.

Sweeping northward four miles along the west bank of the Danube River, Soviet forces also drove to within 43 miles south southwest of Budapest by the capture of the big west bank stronghold of Dunafoldvar, Moscow announced tonight.

The Soviet High Command also revealed that 7,875 German and Hungarian prisoners had been seized in the last ten days, boosting to 21,745 the number of prisoners taken between Nov. 8 and Dec. 2.

The capture of Miskolc and Satoraljaujhely, 81 and 125 miles respectively northeast of Budapest, wiped out the last enemy strongholds in northeast Hungary holding up a Soviet sweep across central Slovakia to drive a wedge between Budapest and the Polish city of Krakow.

Chief War Center

Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city, had held out for almost three weeks against Soviet assaults. Marshal Joseph Stalin, announcing its capture by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army, described the city of 73,500 persons as Hungary's most important war center.

Most of Hungary's war industries, supplying the Hungarian and German armies now falling back along the Hungarian fronts, are located in Miskolc, which also is a great 12-way road and rail center.

Satoraljaujhely, 44 miles northeast of Miskolc, also is an important seven-way rail and road hub. Capture of the two bastions gave the Red Army a through supply route across Czechoslovakia from Poland to Hatvan, at the gates of Budapest.

Satoraljaujhely is 27 miles southeast of the big Czechoslovak city of Kassa, already menaced by Gen. Ivan I. Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Army spearheads only 15 miles east. Petrov's troops won Satoraljaujhely with the cooperation of Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainians.

Meanwhile, south and southwest of Budapest, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army captured another 80 Hungarian towns and settlements in a twin drive westward toward Lake Balaton and the Austrian border and northward toward Budapest.

B-29s Strike Tokyo Again

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UP).—Mammoth American Superfortresses, attacking Tokyo for the fourth time in six consecutive days, hurled hundreds of tons of bombs on the sprawling Musashina aircraft works today and left big fires, whipped by a gale-like wind, raging behind them.

Twelve of a fleet of Japanese fighter planes, which rose in an attempt to head off the raiders, were destroyed or damaged seriously and one of the B-29s was lost to fighter action.

For 90 minutes, according to Japanese admission, the Superforts attacked Tokyo in waves, flying at levels up to more than

six miles high.

There was every indication that the attack was by far the most successful of the four made on Tokyo and that serious if not crippling damage was done to the Musashina plant, one of the key units in the Japanese industrial system.

One of the attacking squadrons in a fleet numbering possibly 100 giant planes dropped 75 percent of its big bomb load within the Musashina plant area.

Tokyo said that the raiders also flew over Yokohama, the port of Tokyo 11 miles south of the capital, but there was no indication whether bombs were dropped there.

Mayor Acts to Protect Pupils in School Strike

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UAW Head Backs No-Strike

Appeals to Unionists On Referendum Issue

—See Page 4

Greek Police Kill 15

Demonstrators Protest British Intervention

—See Page 3

Asks New World Labor Body

Soviet Trade Unionist Decries AFL Attitude

—See Back Page

Nazis Starve Captured GIs, Chi. Times Bares

By OTTO WANGERIN
Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Germany's threat to abandon the Geneva and Hague conventions on the humane treatment of war prisoners is hypocritical, according to an exclusive story in the Chicago Times last Thursday, by staff correspondents, James Wellard.

Wellard, who talked with American war prisoners, saved by the 7th Army's advance at Strasbourg, reveals shocking details of how our boys are forced to do hard labor on a starvation diet in building Nazi fortifications.

When the German High Command now talks about infringements of international law by ourselves and the French, after Gen Leclerc's threat to shoot war prisoners in reprisal for German sniping, it is in fact covering up its own abandonment of the Geneva and Hague conventions.

Incidentally, the House Military Affairs Committee whitewash last Thursday of how Germany is treating our prisoners is also contradicted by Wellard's dispatch.

"The Germans made American prisoners of war captured on this front walk 65 miles pushing and

pulling carts back to prison cages in Strasbourg," the Chicago Times correspondent declares.

American, British and French prisoners were made to do hard labor on a diet consisting chiefly of cabbage and water. Allied prisoners received none of the Red Cross packages which were supposed to be made available to them as the Germans ate the contents themselves.

"They were given no cigarettes. One wounded man was shot through the head three times on the battlefield.

"A Jewish-American soldier, wounded and blinded in battle, was

given one blood transfusion and no further medical treatment."

Allied prisoners slept for two days in unheated rooms without blankets. "Eventually they were given half a blanket."

An American lieutenant was kept in solitary confinement for 24 hours at a time, and only let out for an hour a day.

"These are the facts," Wellard said. "I learned today from seven American soldiers who were freed when the French stormed Strasbourg on Thanksgiving Day."

"These seven men told me this was their day's menu:

"7:30 breakfast: Ersatz coffee, occasionally with sugar but never milk and nothing else."

"Lunch at 11:30: Soup made from four or five cabbage leaves to five gallons of water, with water added as the number of prisoners increased."

"Occasionally rotten potatoes for supper and one-sixth of a loaf of German black bread per prisoner with tablespoonful of sour jam and a tablespoon of some sort of fat."

"On this diet the prisoners were obliged to dig trenches around the Strasbourg railway station."

Mayor to Invoke All Powers Against Lewis School Strike

Declaring that the John L. Lewis-led strike of school custodial employees constitutes an emergency, Mayor LaGuardia said yesterday that he would invoke all his powers as chief executive to protect the children. The Department of Sanitation has been instructed to supply men wherever needed to keep schools clean and warm, the Mayor said.

He warned those who followed the strike call issued by Lewis's catchall District 50 of the United

Mine Workers that if schools do get a direct system under civil service "anyone who has a record of threatening children will not be considered fit to be an employee."

This was a direct threat that participation in the walkout—organized for the stated aim of winning civil service status—would be cause for barring strikers from benefiting if the demand were won.

Anticipating that Leon Zwicker, Lewis lieutenant here, might post pickets, the Mayor said he had issued orders to Police Commissioner Valentine to see that children are not "frightened or intimidated." He ordered picketing banned from 8:15 to 8:45 a.m. and from 12:30 to 1 p.m.

The Mayor described the District 50 demands as "unreasonable." They would require legislation and take two or three years to be put into operation, he said.

SAYS STRIKE BROKEN

Every school will be heated and manned today through the cooperation of AFL Building Service Employees Local 74, which has a contract covering custodial employees, Howard Ballard, president, said yesterday.

Ballard said that only 200 of 2,500 custodial employees had joined the Lewis walkout and some of these had returned.

TEACHERS HIT WALKOUT

"You can say that the backbone of the strike has been broken and that there will be no school closed because of it," the Local 74 president declared.

"A strike against the city, which endangers the health of the children, is no way to handle the grievances of custodial employees," he added.

"We are flatly against strikes at this time. We have a contract covering these workers and are bargaining on their behalf the only way this can be handled in these days—through negotiations. Negotiations are under way."

"Those who enter the strike aren't doing themselves any good or anyone else. They won't get to first base. What's more, whether we like it or not, the Board of Education is listing the strikers and they'll be barred from civil service if and when we get it."

"We want civil service status and we have a program to get it. We're backing legislation that would provide it and give preferred status to those now in the posts."

TEACHERS HIT WALKOUT

A further warning against strikes was given custodial employees yesterday by the Teachers Union whose more than 5,000 members are in close touch with the situation.

"Custodial employees who are provoked into strike action injure their own cause by alienating public support or sympathy that would help correct their acknowledged grievances," said Rose Russell, union legislative director.

Custodial wages are sub-standard and failure to provide civil service creates discontent that permits Lewis provocation to operate, Miss Russell added. The union, while condemning strike, calls upon the

Board of Education and Mayor La Guardia to solve the workers' problems without further delay, setting up a flexible civil service system without competitive examinations.

WLB Okays Shell Plant

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The War Production Board has approved a half-billion-dollar building program to increase facilities for production of mortar ammunition, J. A. Krug, chairman, disclosed here yesterday. No other solution than the construction of new plants had been found to remedy the shortage of mortar ammunition for the infantry, he said.

Krug listed infantry mortar ammunition, military tires and cotton duck as the three "top urgency" production programs at present. Output of artillery shells has improved, he said, and the trend of war workers to peace-time jobs has been halted in key Eastern and Midwest production centers.

Arrangements already made with the tire industry guarantee production of 800,000 additional tires if 3,500 additional male workers and a larger number of women workers can be recruited for major plants, Krug added. In addition, he anticipated a gain of 179,000 units with the use of the present labor supply through more efficient use of facilities, overtime and Sunday work.

The textile division is now at work on the cotton-duck problem, which has handicapped production of critically need army tents.



Although these cans look like food rations for our troops, actually they amount to canned "Indigestion" for the enemy, since they hold and protect ammunition. Inspector is Sgt. William Mahler, wounded veteran now working at a war plant in Bridgeport, Conn.

Negro Youth Parley Asks Free Franchise

ATLANTA, Dec. 3.—Three hundred delegates to the sixth All Southern Negro Youth Conference set as their major objective at an enlarged panel session today. "The winning of the right to vote unhampered by race or riches."

"We are determined that this generation of youth shall be the first full-fledged voting generation of Negro Americans since the odious compromise of 1876," declared Esther Cooper, executive secretary, in a summary report. Discussion on the history of the fight for the franchise was led by Prof. C. A. Bacote of Atlanta University, C. A. Scott, editor Atlanta Daily World and Emory Jackson, editor Birmingham World.

State meetings will project plans for action which will be presented to the full session tomorrow.

The ballot is your strength was the keynote message brought to the public meeting Friday night by Mrs.

Mary McLeod Bethune, chairman of the National Council of Negro Women, and president of Bethune Cookman College. The distinguished Negro educator told delegates that America today wants to know what Negro youth are thinking and charged them to prepare for the new democratic future where every black boy and girl will have equal opportunity for development into free citizenship.

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, told the conference that "there are today more white persons than ever before who want to give to the Negro the free rights of citizenship."

Stating that Negroes should exercise the right of franchise, McGill expressed support of abolition of the polltax by federal government and of the Supreme Court decision opening Texas primaries to Negro voters. Other states should follow the lead of Arkansas in opening the primaries without waiting for court decisions, McGill said.

Urges 'E' Bonds For Xmas Gifts

The nation's \$14,000,000,000 Sixth War Loan, swinging into its third week yesterday, was nearly 50 percent subscribed, the Treasury's War Finance Division announced.

In New York State, War Finance Chairman Frederick W. Gehle warned that the purchase of "E" bonds is lagging, with only 26.5 percent of the quota filled. Gehle urged New Yorkers to give bonds for Christmas presents.

Sales throughout the nation for the first two weeks totaled \$5,364,000,000, more than 38 percent of the goal and putting the drive more than \$1,000,000,000 ahead of schedule.

Report Stettinius Considering State Dept. Shifts

By ADAM LAPIN
Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius is said to be considering a fairly thorough-going shakeup of his department.

Some of the changes are reported to involve a closer coordination of all agencies handling foreign policies, with the Foreign Economic Administration and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to be taken over by the State Department.

In addition to tightening up and expanding his organization, the new Secretary of State is also understood to be planning a number of major personnel shifts.

It is difficult to sum these proposed shifts up in a word. Some

may be a change for the better. Others are frankly disturbing. They do not on the whole seem to represent any fundamental improvement if they go through as at present reported.

Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle is slated to be eased out of his post. Berle, who was long considered the most bitterly anti-Soviet official in the department, has been slipping for some time. He bungled the Chicago aviation conference by inviting Portugal, Spain and Switzerland—and thus assuring that the Soviet Union would not attend. In addition, he took an uncompromising "freedom of the air" position which aggravated relations with Great Britain.

But Berle's new job may be Ambassador to Brazil, by far the most diplomatic post in Latin America. And this would make Berle a dominant figure in influencing United States policy towards Latin America.

Assistant Secretary Breckenridge

Long, whose record has not been particularly distinguished and was reported to have condoned Mussolini's military adventures when he was Ambassador to Italy, is slated to be the next Ambassador to Portugal.

Two names frequently mentioned to succeed Stettinius as Undersecretary are Clarence E. Gauss, former Ambassador to China, and Lewis Douglas, former Director of the Budget and former Deputy War Shipping Administrator.

A conservative businessman, Douglas is now head of Mutual Life Insurance in New York. In WSA, he showed real determination to do an effective shipping job and won the respect and cooperation of CIO maritime unions.

Slated as next Ambassador to Spain is Norman Armour, former Ambassador to Argentina. Armour may be an improvement over Carlton Hayes, the present Ambassador who has followed a consistent pol-



Edward Stettinius

Greek Police Kill 15 Demonstrators

Athens police, armed with rifles and machineguns, yesterday fired on a demonstration called by the Greek National Liberation Front (EAM) to protest a British Army order to disarm all resistance units, United Press reported Sunday.

EAM leaders told Guthrie Jansen, NBC reporter, that at least 15 citizens were killed, and 148 wounded.

Premier George Papandreu meanwhile announced that he has signed the order demobilizing the resistance organizations. This follows a statement issued Saturday by the British government accepting full responsibility for Lieut. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie's announcement to the Greek people that British arms would back the Papandreu government.

All six EAM representatives in the Papandreu cabinet resigned Saturday and Jean Zevgos, Communist Minister of Agriculture, explained that this was in protest against the "unilateral decisions" of Lieut. Gen. Scobie.

GENERAL STRIKE DUE

The EAM has decided to call a general strike, starting this morning.

It also addressed an appeal to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union expressing disapproval of Lt. Gen. Scobie's move and declaring that Greece's right of self-administration must be respected now and at all times.

Thousands of demonstrators, shouting "long live Roosevelt," entered Constitution Square in the center of Athens at 10 a.m. Sunday. They fled when the police began firing from the House of Representatives across the square. Later in the day shooting was heard in Thisson Square but by 3 p.m. most of Athens was quiet.

The first group of demonstrators, including women, sought to break through a police cordon thrown across Constitution Ave. leading into the square and it was there that the first clash occurred. Other demonstrators marched down University Road and arrived in front of the ancient palace where police fired upon them. The greatest number of casualties occurred in that clash.

Throughout the demonstration, British tanks stood around the square but did not intervene. Planes constantly flew over the capital. Gen. Scobie however emphatically announced that British forces were not involved in the outbreak.

The British radio, heard by the FCC, quoted its Athens correspondent, John Nixon, as saying that Greek police opened fire on the procession which scattered, formed up again and continued its march, drawing more gunfire.

The correspondent reported that

the firing ceased half an hour later when a British military policeman and sergeant entered the police headquarters and British tanks drew up outside headquarters. The dispatch said after the crowd dispersed, two women and about a dozen men were lying on the ground and that, as far as Nixon could see, the demonstrators were not armed.

The Greek radio said the cabinet originally had granted permission for the demonstration but later reversed its decision.

EAM and its army, ELAS, had liberated three fifths of Greece before the arrival of British troops. Its constituent organization represent fully 90 percent of the Greek population, according to the Greek Committee for National Unity.

As in the case of the Pierlot government in Belgium, Papandreu could not oppose the will of the majority of Greeks without the backing of British arms.

Discussing a claim by a BBC commentator that in the liberated countries Allied authorities naturally sided with the groups that can maintain order, the Italian Socialist organ, Avanto, declared editorially on Nov. 28, as reported to OWI:

"We have the clear-cut impression that the Allied authorities, instead, are on the side of the groups that are bound to foment disorder."

China Military Crisis Sharper

CHUNGKING, Dec. 3 (UP)—The Chungking government today faced its gravest military threat of the eight-year war with Japan as enemy forces drove to Tuhsahan 80 miles from the strategic center of Kweiyang.

China's armies are being reinforced with fresh troops from the northwest, but today's communiqué disclosed that two enemy columns are attacking northeast of Heichikwan (Black Pond pass) less than seven miles from the railroad town of Tuhsahan. Another enemy force 45 miles to the south was halted near Lulchau with the loss of 300 dead, the communiqué said.

It is 105 miles from Tuhsahan to Kweiyang along a good highway. The Kwangsi-Kwelchow railway used by the Japanese as a supply route—runs as far as Tuyun, 70 miles from Kweiyang. The railway and connecting roads and waterways gives the Japanese a first rate supply line to the coast, making possible their rapid drive.

The First Assembly District Club of the American Labor Party is moving today from 77 Fifth Ave. to larger quarters at 28 Greenwich Ave.

Yanks Lunge Into Heart of Saarlautern

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UP).—Hard-hitting doughboys of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army smashed across the Saar River into the heart of the Siegfried Line at Saarlautern today and the British Second Army simultaneously opened an offensive toward the Ruhr, storming the Dutch fortress of Venlo just 25 miles from Duisburg.

Assault boats carried spearheads of Maj. Gen. Harry L. Twaddle's 95th Division across the Saar in a surprise attack before dawn and they quickly captured the big concrete Saarlautern bridge.

Infantry then poured across in force and the eastern part of the city was being cleared in a fierce street battle with the surprised garrison, which had not fired a shot in the original crossing.

Biting ever deeper into the formidable German defenses of the northern Rhineland, the U. S. First Army captured four more strongholds in the Roer River line while far to the south the U. S. Seventh Army battled into the big road junction of Selestat, midway between Mulhouse and Strasbourg.

ULL IN DUTCH BOGS

The momentum of the Allied winter drive spread suddenly to the north flank of the 450-mile western front after a lull of nearly a month in the Dutch bogs. Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's troops in their initial drive hurdled a 25-yard wide anti-tank ditch 1,000 yards from the Maas bridge leading into the main part of Venlo.

Flail-tanks swept mines before them spearheaded the Second Army's push toward Venlo. The attack was launched in a drizzling rain with the support of medium bombers. Front dispatches said that resistance was much lighter than expected on the west side of the Maas, where the Germans had held a small salient in the outskirts of Venlo.

Patton's push into Saarlautern turned that German city into a roaring mass of flames. The entire western part, known as Sarrelouis, had been cleared except for snipers and the fall of the eastern part, Fraulautern, was imminent. The two districts have a total population of almost 20,000.

CAPTURE TOWNS

The Third Army also captured the big junction of Sarrebourg, 40 miles east of Metz on the west bank of the Saar, after three-day fight from house to house, as well as Rehlingen, four miles northwest of Saarlautern, and Wilhelmsbronn, on the Franco-German border 12 miles west of Saarbrücken.

In the northern Rhineland, where the Germans were stoutly battling to the last breath for every house in every town, the U. S. First Army captured Lucherberg, Luchem, Brandenberg and Inden, four towns stretched out in a north-south line roughly 12 miles west of Aachen and one, Luchem, being only four miles west of the German stronghold of Duren.

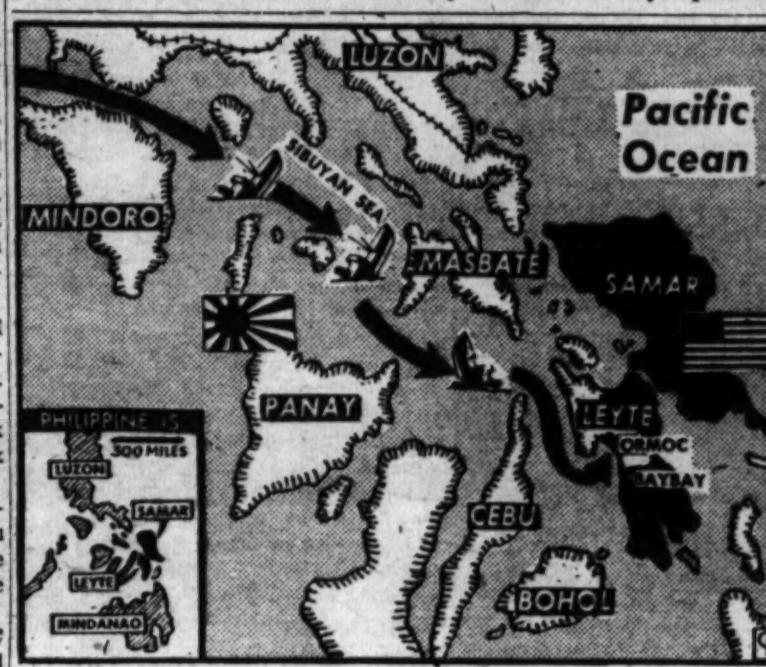
South of Strasbourg, fierce street fighting was under way for Selestat, a city of 10,000 in the Alsace plain at the northern edge of the Vosges pocket.

French troops compressing the sack from the south captured four more towns east of Belfort and entered Bussang, in the Vosges pass of the same name north of the Belfort gap.

Weatherman's Logic Is Coldly Correct

The Weather Bureau said, yesterday, "After all, it's December and there's nothing unusual about cold weather this time of the year."

However, though cold, temperatures will rise very slowly today, and it will be a little warmer than last night's 20 degrees. The air will be clear to partly cloudy, with moderate winds.



Follow the arrows through the Philippines and you'll see where Japan's 26,000 Japanese troops, 29 transports and 18 escort vessels. Despite the fact that these routes are guarded by Japanese air bases, American bombers and fighters regularly blast the enemy vessels. Areas in black represent American holdings.

Ask Lublin Group Be Provisional Pole Gov't

By JOHN GIBBONS

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Dec. 3.—There is a widespread and growing demand in liberated Poland for transforming the National Committee of Liberation into a provisional government for democratic Poland.

Speakers representing four political parties addressed a big meeting yesterday in Lublin's Rialto cinema. All solidly supported this popular demand.

The resolution adopted reads in part: "This meeting, conscious of the bankruptcy of Polish reaction and the emigre government, calls for the raising of the National Committee of Liberation to the status of a provisional national government."

Similar resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the trades unions council of Lublin province and at meetings in Praga and elsewhere.

ALP Club Moves

The First Assembly District Club of the American Labor Party is moving today from 77 Fifth Ave. to larger quarters at 28 Greenwich Ave.

ALP Health Parley Friday

Postwar health protection and how to achieve it is the theme of the Second Wartime Conference on Labor Health Security, to be held at the Hotel McAlpin Friday. The conference will be held under the auspices of the Health Council, an organization of health workers for the promotion of labor health security, education and legislation, sponsored by trade unions and the American Labor Party.

No matter how we interpret the results of the November elections," said Dr. Alfred J. Asgis, chairman of the Health Council, "the American people have expressed their wish to terminate the war speedily and bring about peace and security, a place in which health and welfare for everybody is the recognized concern of everybody."

Eugene P. Connolly, secretary of New York County, American Labor Party, one of the main speakers at the conference, declared: "The American Labor Party has at all times stressed the importance of a sound national program of health security in the interest of general and national unity. As a true people's party we have at no time overlooked the need for health care, especially for the low-income groups. In New York City, we all have an excellent opportunity in setting an example for community health planning by giving active support to Mayor LaGuardia's health insurance plan."

"The solution of the problem of health security is fundamental in winning the peace," stated Rep. Clayton A. Powell, Jr., a speaker at the evening general session. "There can be no people's postwar world and no lasting peace until this problem is completely solved for the benefit of the common man."

Guerillas Take Town on Samar

By FRANK HEWLETT

United Press War Correspondent

WITH FILIPINO GUERRILLAS IN EASTERN SAMAR ISLAND, Nov. 28 (UP).—Barefooted, straw-hatted Filipino fighters, in the first all-guerrilla operation since Gen. Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines, have driven back superior Japanese forces in this area and occupied the town of Taft, midway up the eastern coast of Samar.

The Filipinos, using mortars for the first time, occupied Taft at sunset yesterday after a two-day battle, the latter stage of which were fought among the town's nipa huts and coconut palms. Only light sniper fire was encountered in Taft this morning.

In a gesture typical of these fierce patriot fighters, their commander, Maj. Sabarre, summoned all of his men to the town square of Taft last night in the brilliant moonlight and—with the Japanese on a hill across the river as an audience—put them through a review an then is-

sued his orders for the night.

Sabarre is a graduate of the Philippine Military Academy and was an officer in the Negros Islands at the outbreak of the war.

Taft, lying between hills midway up the east coast, is one of the most important towns on Samar. It had a prewar population of 5,000 persons, and is the meeting point for narrow, all-weather roads running north, west and south. It was named for William Howard Taft, the first U. S. Governor General of the Philippines, who later became President.

FOE FLEES SOUTH

The final attack on Taft was launched in the waning twilight last evening from the hills west of town. The guerrillas swept several hundred yards through soggy rice paddies until they reached the protection of coconut trees and bushes. Then they closed in on a Japanese-occupied schoolhouse and government building.

Most of the Japanese garrison,

estimated at 250 men, fled across the river to the south, taking up positions on a fortified hill where they built a radio station only a few months ago. The Filipinos have virtually surrounded the enemy on the hill and are assaulting them now, but there seems every chance that the Japanese will choose to fight to the last man.

For some reason, the Japanese did not burn Taft as they have burned so many other Filipino villages. Delighted-patriot forces found enough enemy stores of palay (unmilled rice) and camotes to feed them for several days. The booty also included the enemy garrison's lone truck.

Residents of Taft already are leaving the hills and returning to their homes, bringing their droves of pigs and chickens and their household goods.

The only outsiders to enter Taft with the Filipino force were two American officers, an Australian correspondent and myself.

Auto Head Urges No-Strike Vote In Referendum

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Calling for an overwhelming vote in favor of upholding the no-strike pledge in the coming referendum, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, CIO, in a letter to Bendix local 330, Chicago, said:

"My position is, as it has been from the inception of the war: The no-strike pledge voluntarily given by labor to our President should be reaffirmed. The decision approved by the majority of our Grand Rapids convention should be upheld in the referendum vote."

In a statement issued last week in Chicago, the UAW chief characterized striking war workers as "scabs."

Thomas' letter was released to the press today by the Bendix local, representing 3,000 workers in the Illinois division of the Bendix Corp., manufacturing airplane carburetors for the Army and Navy.

Thomas emphasized that "The circumstances which surrounded the giving of the no-strike pledge have not been altered. If anything, there is more need for observance of the pledge today than there ever was. General Eisenhower, during the conversation had with him on the battlefield in France, gave an apt illustration. He said:

"If you are pulling a drowning man out of a well, you do not wait until you have him almost to the top and then let him fall back again. So it is in war. Now that we are on the edge of victory, there would be no sense in relaxing the production and shipment of war materials. If that does happen, our armies can be forced to retreat and the war can be prolonged indefinitely."

PRODUCE, PRODUCE, PRODUCE

"The war came," Thomas continued, "because Hitler and his jackals aimed to extend their system throughout the world, until no nation and no people, no matter how remote geographically, could be safe in the possession of their liberty and their economic freedom."

"That is why without being asked, American labor and the UAW - CIO, America's largest union, told the President a few days after Pearl Harbor that he could rely on labor to produce the weapons of war without let-up,



R. J. THOMAS

and to forego our right to strike as long as the Nazi and Jap hordes were striking against the safety of our nation.

"We have repeated that pledge many times since," the UAW president said. "We have given that pledge to every American worker, to every one of the 250,000 members of our union who is now in the armed services. We have said, in effect, to those brothers: You can count on us to keep you supplied with the tanks, the planes, the trucks, you need. While you are out there, in Germany or in the Philippines, in the Mediterranean or in the Pacific, you need never worry about the UAW boys back home. We will keep producing the weapons you need."

Thomas' letter concludes:

"My interest is solely in maintaining and strengthening our organization so that it may render ever greater service to our membership. Revocation of the no-strike pledge would seriously insure our standing, if not totally endanger our existence. Reaffirmation of the pledge would demonstrate to the nation and to our soldiers that the UAW-CIO is an American organization made up of men and women who realize and will not flinch in the face of their solemn responsibilities."

"I urge an overwhelming vote in favor of the no-strike pledge."

'Worker' Reporter to Tell of Labor Parleys

Anyone who has followed the reports on the AFL and CIO conventions appearing in the Daily Worker and The Worker must have been struck by the divergent approaches to basic questions facing the labor movement. Unanimity might have been expected on such questions as a world labor congress, political action or ending Negro discrimination, but actually basic differences existed.

Why does this happen? What is the meaning of the resolutions passed at the conventions? What are the forces operating in each of the two "houses of labor," and where are they heading?

The Daily Worker and The Worker consider the deliberations and the decisions of the CIO and AFL conventions of such vital importance to the labor movement and the people that they have called a mass meeting at which detailed and first-hand reports on the conventions will be made by trade union leaders and correspondents who attended them.

Under the chairmanship of Earl Browder, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker and The Worker, reports will be given by Louis Weinstein, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9 of the Painters, AFL; Lewis Merrill, president of UOPWA; Roy Hudson, labor editor; Rose Wortis, special correspondent for the Freiheit; Alan Max, associate managing editor, and George Morris, associate labor editor, will also participate in the discussion.

The meeting will take place at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., on Friday evening, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock. Tickets are on sale at the Worker Bookshop, 50 East 13th St., at 60c, including tax, or \$1.25 with a six-months sub, \$2 with a year's sub, to The Worker.

Members of the 5x5 Club, who are doing such an outstanding job in The Worker circulation campaign, will be admitted free on showing their club membership card.

State FEPC Hearings Begin Here Today

By HARRY RAYMOND

The series of up-state hearings last week of the temporary State Commission Against Discrimination revealed two definite approaches to the question of setting up a permanent State Fair Employment Practices Commission with power to act against employment discrimination because of race, creed or color.

One group of spokesmen, representing the majority of labor, civic, educational organizations and the progressive sections of the judicial and legal profession, vigorously supports the principal of the two anti-bias bills under consideration, but seeks several amendments to broaden the scope of the legislation and strengthen its enforcement.

The other group, for which Assembly Majority Leader Irving M. Ives, chairman of the temporary commission, speaks, expresses resistance to the amendments and suggests the bills be adopted substantially as written by the commission, leaving the question of amendments to be decided in the future after the original version of the legislation has been observed in practice.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Both groups, however, are united in the opinion that the right to work without race or creed discrimination must be written into and protected by law as a civil right. It is on the wording of the law and its scope and its enforcement machinery that there are differences of opinion among the two groups.

The hearings, which will be continued in New York for three days commencing this morning, will not be concerned with piling up evidence to show discrimination exists. The commission has ample material on this. It considers the case against discrimination proved. That's why it wrote the tentative bills to curb the evil. The present job of the commission, therefore, is to learn the public's opinion of the bills and thus be guided in preparing final drafts for introduction in the State Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

The first group's proposals for broadening the legislation have been pressed by Labor Party, CIO, AFL representatives, the clergy and educational groups throughout the up-state hearings. They were summed up, first, in Syracuse by Sidney H. Greenberg, CIO spokesman and representative of the Onondaga County Labor Party, and finally by Judge B. Sears, eminent Buffalo jurist. They include:

1. Broadening of the legislation to apply to housing, recreation and education.

2. Putting teeth into the main bill, permitting judicial review of the law but not the facts of a case once they are established by the commission, thus expediting enforcement.

3. Elimination of all cumbersome procedure.

Those showing reluctance toward the proposed amendments express opinion that the present version of the legislation, although revealing weaknesses, should be adopted as a "first forward step." Then when practical experience shows the need of stronger sections, they argue, the amendments should be made. Through this tactic, they believe, opposition could be eliminated easier.

DOESN'T WORK WELL

But practice proves—especially in application of the State Labor Relations Act—that this method has worked badly. If proposed amendments to the State LRA had been made at the outset many bottlenecks of enforcement now encountered could have been eliminated and the cause of justice speeded. Now opposition gains strength in opposing amendments by pointing at the confusion caused by the very bottlenecks that could have been eliminated at the outset.

It is clearly the opinion of the majority of expert witnesses who have appeared so far that the



Union Lookout

- Incentive Scheme Pays Off
- Rickenbacker Loses Bet

by Dorothy Loeb

An incentive pay scheme paid off recently at the Matam Corp., Queens war plant. Payments averaged \$500 per operator with one receiving \$1,150 and another \$850. Bonuses ran in percentages from 30 to 70 percent of earned basic pay. Workers not directly on production benefit, too. They get from 60 to 75 percent of the operators' bonus. The plan was negotiated by Local 1227 of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers a long way back but just got approved by the War Labor Board. George Glasser, a Matam worker, who writes me about it, adds a rueful postscript recalling that in the hysterical days when foes of the incentive could scare people, he got fired from Ranger Aircraft and nobody did much about it because he was in favor of incentives.

The Airline Mechanics Association, which has about 20,000 members in all the major U. S. domestic airlines, is considering affiliation with CIO. Allan S. Haywood, director of organization, says . . . The Transport Workers Union, which has plenty of members of Irish origin, is rejoicing over a resolution passed by the CIO convention supporting Ireland's right to self-determination and self-government. The CIO's action was the first in the history of the labor movement, says TWU.

Proud of the job it did in electing a progressive Congress and defeating union-busting Proposition 12, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council has gone on record for a permanent United AFL Political Action Committee and a permanent spot on the air for Sam Balter, AFL news commentator. . . . The Chicago Federation of Labor has authorized distribution of a pamphlet describing the poison pen methods of the Chicago Tribune. . . . Two months ago, the UE issued a new pamphlet on shop stewards' techniques. An edition of 25,000 sold out immediately. Now a new edition of 25,000 has just been published. . . . An official of the CIO-PAC is looking for a frame for a \$50 check he won from Eddie Rickenbacker in an election bet. . . . Disgusted with the constant distortion of news in the Cowles (Minn.) newspapers, Robert Olson, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, has resigned from the chain's poll-taking set-up.

Seventeen thousand GIs from all over the country every month enjoy themselves at the USO Labor Club in Harrisburg, Pa. It's sponsored by AFL, CIO, Railroad and independent unions and operated by the National YWCA and the National Jewish Welfare Board. Labor raised \$5,000 to remodel a building and USO matched the sum. Most volunteers serving are from union families. . . . The Teamsters Building in Seattle wears a huge billboard on its roof these days advising passersby to join the WAC medical department. The Joint Council of Teamsters is helping WAC recruiting. . . . Macy Local 1-S explained its new contract to members from beginning to end by having a report by Marcella Loring, business agent, combined with a chalk talk by Charles Keller, artist. They did a double act in which Keller illustrated what Marcella reported.

Western Union Vote Date Set

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The National Labor Relations Board yesterday designated Jan. 2-10 as the dates for the most extensive collective bargaining election in its history, that of Western Union employees.

The two organizations in the field are the American Communications Association CIO and the Commercial Telegraphers, AFL. The CIO union had a contract with the Postal Telegraph Co. at the time the company merged with Western Union, while the Commercial Telegraphers represents some sections of Western Union employees. They include:

1. Broadening of the legislation to apply to housing, recreation and education.

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Anglo-American Rivalry

THE spectacle of Mayor LaGuardia debating with Britain's Lord Swinton about "freedom of the air" at the Chicago aviation parley, or the sharp exchange between the London Economist and the Associated Press about "freedom of the press" makes it plain that Anglo-American economic rivalries have reached a danger point.

The time has come to realize that the key to further progress within the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition now depends primarily on a resolution of the sharp issues arising on economic questions between Britain and the U.S.

The aviation parley is deadlocked; the British hold out for terms which will not annihilate their air commerce; the American delegates insist on a "fifth freedom" which only covers up a desire to capitalize on their competitive advantage.

The Associated Press chief, Kent Cooper, wants world freedom of the press, which the London Economist interprets as a high-sounding way of barging into empire and world markets at British expense. Behind the deadlock on Spain or Argentina and behind the crises in many European democratic governments, lies this same rivalry for commercial advantage.

We cannot refrain from criticizing certain British attitudes toward Spain or the peoples of western Europe; nevertheless, this criticism becomes sterile unless we realize that the unbridled demand for squeezing Britain out of world markets prevents the forward movement of Teheran policies everywhere.

It is deeply significant that the Soviet Union is not present at the air parley, while fascist and semi-fascist states are. On the other hand, there were very sharp differences at the Bretton Woods conference, but Soviet participation helped to resolve them. Without such Soviet participation on all economic issues, there will only be a sharpening of Anglo-American rivalries, just as the Italian problem, for example, can't be resolved unless we go back and really apply the Moscow conference decisions.

Secondly, Anglo-American conflict will become more acute if we try to grab the lion's share of a shrinking market, instead of developing policies for expansion of world trade and market opportunities. Expansion of trade, investment of capital by long-term loans to democratic governments, the rupture of ties to German cartels—that is essential to the solution of this problem.

Finally, there must be compromises based on the foregoing perspective of trade expansion, compromises worked out by inter-governmental agreement of a long-term character. Last Friday's settlement of lend-lease procedures, whereby British production for export will be encouraged and 57 percent of lend-lease maintained till Japan's defeat is a case in point. Only such a rounded approach begins to solve this problem as it must be solved in the interests of world security and democratic advance.

Great Battles Lie Ahead

THE drastic government order putting a stop to peace-time reconversion ought to shake up those who believed that recent warnings about war material shortages was just pep talk.

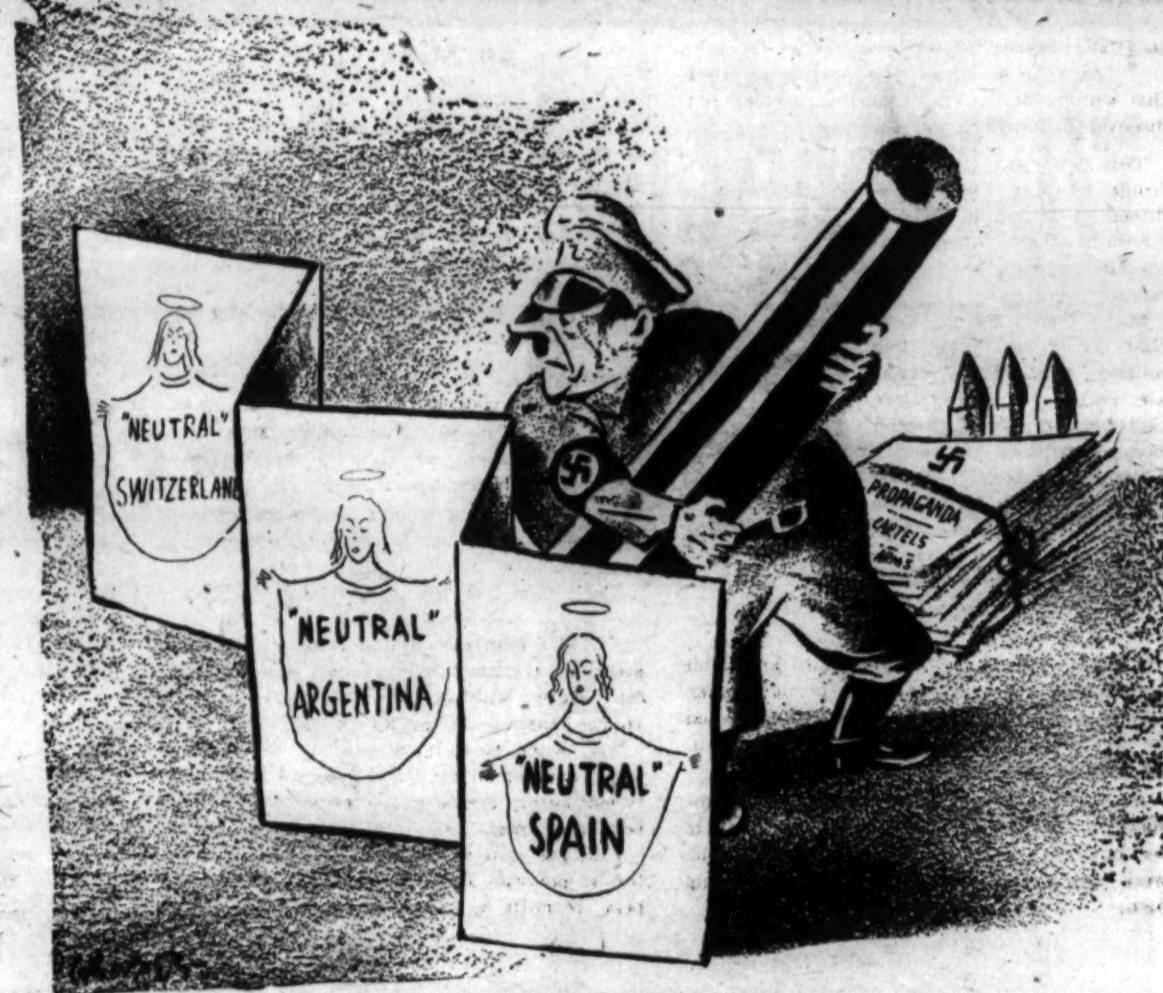
We must now realize that the war, even the European phase, still has a terrible, bloody future. Right now, our armies are locked in gigantic battles along the western front, battles more savage than any ever engaged in by American troops. And still tougher battling lies ahead on the soil of Germany.

Even after we have gone through that, we still face great and difficult struggles in the Far East. Heavy fighting lies ahead of us, fighting that will require gigantic amounts of material still to be produced.

Even now our offensives are being held up for lack of that material. This is due, in part, to the changing nature of our fighting, requiring shifting amounts of particular types of weapons. But we have been unable to keep up with these changing demands in some cases because of manpower difficulties. Men here and there are quitting war jobs for peace jobs, and women quitting work altogether in some cases because they think it is about all over.

The whole nation must be roused to a full understanding of the terrible seriousness of the situation. It is not merely a matter of recapturing the spirit of urgency felt in the past. That would not be enough now. Our armies' needs are so immense that we have got to gear ourselves for greater effort and sacrifice in the months ahead. Every weapon that can be had and is not produced, every hour of delay in winning the war means death to untold numbers of American boys.

SCREENS



They're Saying in Washington

Dr. Taylor's Juggling

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON. I UNDERSTAND that Dr.

George W. Taylor, vice-chairman of the War Labor Board, is having sort of a tough time of it. Taylor is the most unpopular public member of WLB in labor circles, and CIO president Philip Murray tossed some choice epithets in his direction at the Chicago convention. But I'm not suggesting that this is bothering Taylor. He has achieved a compensating popularity among employer groups.

Taylor's latest little problem is in connection with his current job: writing the most important section of the wage report which WLB must submit to the President and which it will start considering this week.

You will probably recall that Taylor is the University of Pennsylvania professor who devised the original steel formula, which was supposed to keep a balance between wages and prices. Of course, it hasn't done anything of the sort. The "Little Steel" formula permitted wages to go up 15 percent, and the report of WLB charman William H. Davis shows that prices have gone up 29 to 30 percent.

Pretty Simple Arithmetic
This would seem like pretty simple arithmetic, even to very unmathematical minds like mine. It shows that on the basis of the original theory of the "Little Steel" formula labor is entitled to a handsome wage increase of some 14 or 15 percent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which hasn't been accused in recent years of being overly friendly to labor, confirms this rather obvious conclusion.

Acting BLS Commissioner A. F. Hinrichs said at a press conference which I attended that general wage increase since the "Little Steel" formula went into effect have come to 16 percent, and that this was "probably" the figure comparable to the 15 percent permitted in the Little Steel formula.

But if you think that settles the matter, you just don't know Dr. Taylor. WLB also got

some other statistics from BLS. It got a 28 percent wage increase figure which includes increased performance on jobs, automatic advancements and the like. And it got a 33 percent figure which in addition to the factors just listed also includes some other things such as shift premiums.

Well, Dr. Taylor's little problem of the moment is deciding whether he should emphasize in his report that wages have gone up 28 percent or 33. In a preliminary draft he leaned to the first figure. Now he is said to be leaning to the second figure—which would show that wage rates have gone up faster than prices. As for the simple 16 percent figure, which Hinrichs says corresponds to the "Little Steel" formula, Taylor is just ignoring that.

Unprincipled Juggling With Statistics

All this unprincipled statistical juggling would be a bit on the funny side, if it weren't a matter of bread and butter to millions of American families which have had their real incomes slashed by skyrocketing prices and are looking to WLB to recommend a wage increase to the President.

Under Taylor's tutelage, WLB isn't even going to make any straightforward recommendations to the President. It is dumping the whole problem in his lap. But its report is expected to leave the very strong impression that revision of the "Little Steel" formula just isn't necessary.

I've just been going through some of the cases presented by leading CIO unions which point very definitely in the opposite direction. The United Electrical and Radio Workers is supposed to include a high-paid membership. But a union survey showed that

31 percent of the nation's electrical workers can't afford medical care.

Company figures point to an average weekly take-home of \$50.18. But deduct \$5.02 for bonds, and \$3.62 for taxes and you get \$41.54. This the union contends, is \$10.40 a week below the January, 1941 average of \$35.75 a week—if you take into consideration the 43.5 percent increase in the cost of living cited by the CIO.

Steel Demands Not Generally Applicable

The United Packinghouse Workers point out that their members are paid less than steel, coal auto electrical and aluminum workers, and attribute manpower shortages in the industry to this factor. Or take the case of the low-paid textile industry where hundreds of thousands of workers are earning below subsistence levels.

Many textile workers will receive some wage increases if the WLB finally raises its substandard rate from 50 cents to 60 cents; even a 55-cent rate would mark some advance. The basic steel workers have gotten wage increases through granting of shift differentials and elimination of wage inequalities. But with the exception of severance pay, most of the demands of the steel workers do not have too general application. Not even the workers in the fabricating end of the steel industry, for example, can share the shift differentials.

The fact is that there are millions of war workers, CIO, AFL and unorganized, who can now get increased wages only if the Little Steel formula is revised. They deserve something a little more substantial than Dr. Taylor's sophistry.

Worth Repeating

ALMOST FORGOTTEN is the fact that Gerald L. K. Smith's magazine, *The Cross and the Flag*, was indicted in 1942 and still appears, but Albert E. Kahn reminds America of this amazing negligence on the part of Washington in these words (Jan. READERS' SCOPE): It is high time that the U. S. government authorities took vigorous action against G. L. K. Smith. On July 23, 1942 a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., handed down an indictment naming Smith's publication, *The Cross and the Flag*, as one of several agencies that had been used as a tool in the conspiracy to sabotage the morale of the United States armed forces. The magazine, two and a half years later, is still making its appearance regularly. How about it, Attorney General Biddle?

Change the World

"THE libraries of America had better prepare for a lot of new customers when this war is done. The American soldier has discovered that it's fun to read."

This news was brought us from the battlefronts by Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, who directs the Special Service Division of the Army, and supplies soldiers with their regular reading.

Maj. Gen. Byron says that no fewer than five million worth-while books are being distributed free each month in the Armed Service Editions.

Small paper-bound books of the expendable variety, a soldier can stick them in his hip pocket and read under any and all conditions. When the books have passed through a dozen or more sets of hands, they can be thrown away.

A book should be as readable, accessible and expendable as a magazine or newspaper, says the smart Major General. These books for the soldiers resemble in format the popular digest magazine.

Maj. Gen. Byron made a 50,000-mile inspection tour of the world fronts in 1943 to see how the Army editions, only a year old, were being received by American fighting men.



By Mike Gold

In Italy he saw a GI sitting in the shade of a bomber reading a paper copy of *Huckleberry Finn*. GIs waiting in the long chow lines read worn copies of *Moby Dick*, or a late detective story.

"There were no exceptions; privates fresh from training camps, hard-bitten sergeants and bright young officers—the little books held them all," reports the Major General.

MORE than 30 monthly titles are issued. Experts who select the titles don't attempt to "educate" the soldier, says Gen. Byron. The books are sent out as entertainment, and to please all tastes.

The main idea is to give the weary, nervous, hemmed-in soldier a brief vacation from the nightmare he must live in.

The Colonel of an artillery unit in France told of a book he had read:

"I can't express what it meant to me. Instead of thinking only of the German gunfire while waiting for the next flash, I thought about the people in that book."

Yes, when 60 million books a year are being consumed in such a fashion by our Army, it will surely create a new great audience for books in America.

And the publishing world is clearing decks for a postwar boom in reading. There has been recently a lot of frenzied finance and

Millions of GIs Are Reading Books

big-shot mergers going on among publishers.

Marshall Field has invested a few millions and bought up Simon & Schuster, and a popular reprint house or two.

Wall Street is sniffing around this possible gold mine. Henry Luce has been smelling the same gammy traces of postwar millions.

Civilians are reading furiously; drug stores and newsstands are peddling millions of books. A great chain-store and reprint market for books is emerging and will satisfy the reading soldier when he comes home.

WHAT happens when a nation goes through its first reading boom? The first result, I believe, is likely to be a confused liberalism.

I remember Germany. In 1930, when I was there. It was passing through an amazing boom, also, of reading and popular culture. But the boom had no point.

It was not tied up firmly with the fight against fascism. It was a sort of Will Durantish thing, without much direction or meaning.

Hitler had no trouble knocking off this spineless, decorative culture. If there is a fascist danger in America, and I think there still is, reading "entertainment" of the Bennett Cerfs and Marshall Fields will not provide enough vision, guts and solid knowledge for the American people to help them fight fascism.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Don't Go To Sleep

Editor, Daily Worker: Peoria, Ill.

In the midst of our cheers over the victory at the polls, we mustn't go to sleep about the present "lame duck" Congress. It's almost sure to kick up some trouble against FDR's program. If it can't do it directly in the international field, it will try it on some domestic issue. I think, for instance, the New Deal people should explain the whole social security fund demand more clearly, so the people will understand and fight for the higher payments.

JOHN WEAVER.

'Our Neighborhood'

And Councilman Quill

Bronx, New York. Editor, Daily Worker:

The face of our community is rapidly changing into a very mixed neighborhood. Recently we had some disturbances and our Parents Association of P. S. 66, located at Jennings and Longfellow Aves., Bronx, has decided to hold an evening meeting on Dec. 12 at 8 p.m. and Councilman Michael J. Quill has consented to speak on inter-racial unity. Would you kindly announce this in your paper?

J. ADLER.

Doesn't Like

The Hackett-Man

Little Falls, N. J. Editor, Daily Worker:

The N. Y. Times has replaced its book reviewer John Chamberlain as anti-Soviet hatchet-man with an equally able Hackettman. His cutting gabble suits Goebbels, in my opinion.

JOHN R. McMAHON.

Says Erickson

Was Not Strong

Helena, Montana. Editor, Daily Worker:

In reference to Leif Erickson, Democratic candidate for governor, who lost the election, it was not surprising because Erickson was a weak candidate. Leif Erickson said before he announced that he would run on the Democratic ticket that he would not carry on a racial fight in the campaign against the reactionaries.

However, progressives supported Erickson because the Council for Progressive Political Action endorsed Erickson for governor.

When Erickson made speeches during the campaign, he never said anything about winning the war, which was the first issue before the voters.

The Republican State Committee of Montana said that Dewey and Sam C. Ford would carry Montana. It is true that Ford won, because of the weaknesses of Erickson, but Dewey did not carry Montana.

MIKE CHETKOVICH.

Shop News—And

More of It!

Trenton, N. J. Editor, Daily Worker:

It's good to see that letters from shops are beginning to appear in your Listen, Editor columns again. Let's have more of them. Some of us who work pretty hard and can't get around would like to know what's happening among other workers and in other cities.

J. J. KANE.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7.

Toward Freedom

THE five-day course on "The Negro and the Nation," which begins next Monday at the Carver School, offers a rare opportunity which New Yorkers would do well to grasp. There never was a time in recent history when it was more important for white and Negro leaders really to understand the crucial role of the Negro in the nation.

After several long oppressive decades of deliberate negation of the Reconstruction amendments to the Constitution, the American nation is witnessing, and can no longer ignore the rapid strides of the Negro people toward their historic goal of freedom. Negroes are "getting out of place," all up and down the line. Propelled forward by the upsurge of democratic forces which this people's war has set in motion, the Negro people are fighting for their freedom with a confidence and vigor heretofore unknown.

Much as was true during the revolutionary change marked by the Civil War and Reconstruction, so now, when the very foundations of world and American society are in process of reconstruction, the Negro sees the goal of full democratic rights as entirely at-



By Doxey Wilkerson

tainable in the near future. He is determined to reach that goal, and new and powerful allies have come forward to help him along the way.

AS A RESULT, status quo is being profoundly disturbed. Those with vested interests in "white supremacy" are alarmed at the threat to their status—or profits. Race relations are subjected to terrific strain. Sharp "race conflict" appears here and there, in both the North and South; and it is reasonable to expect that much more lies ahead.

How shall we meet this problem to assure that race conflict does not seriously disrupt the unity of our nation, and at the same time to hasten the process of Negro liberation?

The basic approach is first to understand the problem, and that is what the course on "The Negro and the Nation" seeks to contribute.

Here is an opportunity to discuss with eminent instructors and progressive white and Negro fellow-workers (1) the historical roots of the present problem of race conflict; (2) the changing character of the problem in different areas of American life—economic, political, educational, social; (3) the new role

of the Negro in the labor movement, and the implications of the "Negro question" for the unity and strength of organized labor; and finally, (4) what is to be done—a program of action on both the foreign and domestic scenes to make sure that this problem is handled in such a way as to promote the democratic interests of the nation.

THIS course is sponsored jointly by the Carver School (57 W. 125th St.), the Jefferson School (575 8th Ave.), and The People's Voice. Classes are scheduled from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily, Dec. 11 to 15, inclusive. Lecture-discussion leaders include Edward Lewis, secretary of the New York Urban League; Thomas Richardson, vice-president of the United Federal Workers of America (CIO); Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the Carver School; W. Alpheus Hunton, educational director of the Council on African Affairs; Doxey A. Wilkerson and others to be announced. Registration for the course are accepted at either the Carver School or the Jefferson School. The fee is \$5.00.

There are no Americans now who are isolated from the "Negro question." Many individuals and groups are eager to know what to do about it. Next week's course on "The Negro and the Nation" should do much to clarify their path.

Maintaining Negro Job Security a Union Task

By JAMES W. FORD

Job security is a subject of wide discussion in the Negro community. It is receiving serious attention by the CIO, and it must become the concern of the entire labor movement. Job security is of no less concern to millions of new workers in industry, women workers, returning veterans as well as Negro workers. It arises because of the expectation of large numbers of unemployed during reconversion and in the postwar.

Job security for Negro workers comes in a special category of protection because they are outranked by white workers in general employment as well as in upgraded jobs. This flows from the Jimcrow status of the Negro people. It struck them severely after the last war when hundreds of thousands were dismissed wholesale from industry in the absence of special protection.

JIMCROW STATUS

Although Negro workers have been employed in unprecedented numbers in this war, their inferior seniority status was well established long before Jimcrow was broken down and they had gained a foothold in industry. The policy which established this status was shaped by the example of one of the largest war plants in 1940 in these words: "It is not the policy of this Company to

employ people other than the Caucasian race."

This is why the slogan which originated after the last war, "last to be hired and first to be fired," is so real and disturbing to Negro workers today.

TRADE UNIONS TO SOLVE

But there is no reason why this problem cannot be solved. It is a trade union question, and the trade unions are strong and farsighted. Negro workers, who number nearly one million in the trade unions, are good unionists.

It is a problem associated with the seniority question. The seniority principle protects job rights. It is the right of priority to work dependent upon length of time in employment. Seniority protection is just as much a part of trade union principles as wage agreements, securing better working conditions, safety protection, a shorter working day and so on.

The seniority principle must remain inviolate. But it must be made to function in the fundamental interests of both white and Negro workers, and in these times it must be modified to meet the great changes in industry and to protect millions of new workers who have been added to labor's power. Modification must be designed, in the case of women workers, Negro geny. This policy of exclusion and

workers and returning veterans, to maintain these workers in employment in proportion to their present numbers in industry and to protect those workers who are justified for consideration because of their war service. Moreover, Negro workers must be promoted to new jobs where there is expansion in industry.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT

It seems that labor and management should get their heads together to solve this problem. The government policy established in the FEPC and the forward outlook of many great trade union organizations should be sufficient guarantee that the problem will be solved. It may be that solutions will have to be sought by industry and by individual trade union organizations, once the general principle is established.

It may be assumed however that some unions, especially certain craft unions of the AFL will commit blunders on this question. It may be expected that the worst offenders will be those craft policies as prevail in the Boilermakers Union and such other narrow-sighted officialdoms. Their policy has been rigid exclusion of all new workers, and they tried to keep Negro workers out of jobs even in the war emergency. This policy of exclusion and

Jimcrow must be fought against by all progressive workers. This must be done in the interest of national unity, and with the vision and foresight that American production possibilities are unlimited.

MILLION NEGROES

During the war more than 1,500,000 Negro workers were drawn into war industries. They have made great economic advance. Their living standards and social and political status have been raised as never before, and they have acquired prospects of further gains in the life of the nation.

They have purchased millions of dollars worth of war bonds, and they are justly proud of their contribution to the nation's war production in war plants from coast to coast, where they have acquired skill in many trades.

The Jimcrow status has been broken down in almost all industries and the right to a job on the basis of equality is one of the great achievements of the war. The trade unions have performed a heroic national duty in bringing about this changed situation which the Negro people now enjoy. This is why the expectation of loss of job security is a grievous thought for Negro workers.

Shop News—And

More of It!

Trenton, N. J. Editor, Daily Worker:

It's good to see that letters from shops are beginning to appear in your Listen, Editor columns again. Let's have more of them. Some of us who work pretty hard and can't get around would like to know what's happening among other workers and in other cities.

J. J. KANE.

Soldiers' Letters Report:

What's Happening in Germany

By Joseph Starobin

Although the German Army is fighting us bitterly all the way to the Rhine, and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower has very properly warned our soldiers against fraternization with Germans who suddenly pretend to be anti-Nazi, nevertheless our officers are finding proof among war prisoners and civilians that there are reliable German anti-fascists.

Letters which Americans are receiving in this country have been given to me, which show conclusively that out of tens of thousands of German prisoners, hundreds can be found who are ready to do everything in their power by way of assisting the Allied armies.

GERMANY IN BONDAGE

The writer of one letter emphasizes that "the great majority of the war prisoners are spineless, stupid, oppressed by terror, and now reviling Hitler out of the defeat and failure of his plans, but a few have fought him at the risk of their lives and are impatient to get back and seek revenge."

Some of these are Socialists and Communists, and the American of-

ficers who talked to them "was surprised to learn how much they know, how they keep pace with world events, how they listened to England and America and Russia on the radio; these workers were never fooled or won over; they want to carry on the fight; they want to hunt out the Nazis; they sit in the camps with fists doubled up, impatient to get into battle."

One letter exclaims: "What slaves the Gestapo and the Nazis have made of Germany and Germans!" but then goes on to give a few examples of exceptions.

He tells of one young boy of 24 who sabotaged his truck on the way to Minsk, escaped to Lublin and worked with the Polish underground, was caught, and sentenced to prison somewhere in western France, and then escaped again to fight with the French Maquis and was finally taken in by the American army.

"He frets in the camp, wants to fight the Nazis right away."

Another prisoner is thin from hunger. His brother was a German

Communist deputy: he himself was in a concentration camp, and after his release, stayed in Germany, in the hope of keeping his brother alive.

ICY OBJECTIVITY'

"He is 49, looks older, with hollow cheeks and eyes of fire: he ran through the entire German line to give in to our troops and give them the Nazi positions; he insists he be allowed to fight the Nazis, and is afraid he may die from illness before he gets that final chance. He is an educated man, and talks of his socialist ideals and himself without self-pity, and with icy objectivity."

Another letter says that a few prisoners have a "deep hatred of Hitler, deeper than any of us" (meaning Americans) "while all the others are broken and pessimistic when they are not still defiantly Nazis."

This letter tells of an older man whose 12 years of silent hatred had made him a little wacky. He had been a tool and died maker, leader of a great anti-war strike in Berlin in 1918, had fought with Karl Liebknecht in 1919 and in the Spartacus Bund.

"He poured out his heart in a two hour speech at the very top of his voice so that the building shook. He was exhausted for hours after that; it was his first chance in years to talk in freedom."

The writer of the last letter I will quote likewise warns against any sweeping generalization from his experience with four young Germans, one a girl, all from the working-class. But he also insists that these cases prove the existence of an underground, no matter how weak and how little we can count on it.

The fathers of two of these four had been in jail. They themselves had been working since the age of 14 and were now, at 17, skilled craftsmen, but were making only 17 marks a week. The girl, a clerk, had made 30 marks a month.

RACISM IS A FRAUD

She was sounded out on anti-Semitism, and she answered very simply that "Jews are people, oppressed like German workers, and all of Germany's misery comes from the Nazi Party, in which there are no Jews."

When asked whether she would marry a Jew, she replied "Yes, if I loved him."

"But isn't that Rassenschande—race shame—an officer asked.

"Aber Rasse ist eine Schwindel—race is a fraud—" she replied.

When asked whether she would marry a Nazi, she replied "Niemals. Ich kann dass mich nicht vorstellen—Never, I can't imagine that—because Nazis are not human, they are murderers."

I do not think I have to belabor the point that such a report must be read in the face of the embittered and cowed Germans now fighting us fiercely.

At the same time, it is plain that such people must be separated from the Nazis in the prison camps, must be encouraged and protected, for without them we will not be able to punish the war criminals, or have any hope of ever rebuilding a decent Germany.

Tim Buck Presents Canada Job Plan

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 3.—Calling on the people of Canada to "grasp the opportunity of 1945," Tim Buck, national leader of the Labor-Progressive Party, announced the Dominion Election Platform of his Party to a crowded meeting in Massey Hall Monday night.



Tim Buck
go to the voters is one which strikes a strong note of optimism and national unity," said Buck.

"It is a program of jobs for all, good homes, national prosperity and the money to finance it. Our program cuts through the miasma of disunity and confusion which has been cast over the country by the Tory conspiracy to take control of the Dominion Government by storm on the issue of the draftees.

"For the Canadian people to be hoodwinked by the present fierce campaign into thinking that the Progressive Conservatives have a democratic total war policy for Canada is to risk the future," declared Buck. "On the contrary every step taken by Messrs. Bracken, McTague, Drew Graydon and Green is coldly calculated to submerge the real issues beneath a flood of abuse and demagogic."

SUPPORTS WAR SERVICE

Reciting the LPP's support of a "Yes" vote in the 1942 plebiscite and for Bill 80 which permitted the Government to send draftees overseas when necessary, Buck declared that his Party at all times has supported a policy of universal compulsory war service.

"But that is not the issue at the moment," he declared. "We are reaping in this crisis the results of a weak Liberal policy, that is true, and most especially so in connection with the vacillating war policy of the government in Quebec, but no-

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 35¢ per line (6 word to a line—3 lines minimum).

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Latin Workers Parley Dec. 10

By EFREN FARRILL
By Cable to the Daily Worker

pleasure that his colleague will open the great meeting.

Prior to the conference, the central committee of the CTAL, including Lombardo, four vice-presidents and four regional secretaries, will meet to prepare the agenda.

Lombardo's report will deal with the CTAL's role in Latin American affairs: World Security and the Dumbarton Oaks Conference; Latin America in the postwar world; the defense of weaker Latin American nations and their development.

Mass Meeting to Honor Rep. Powell

The Golden Gate, Harlem's largest auditorium will be the scene on Sunday, Dec. 17 of a mass testimonial to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Highlights of the meeting will be Rep. Powell's on "What I Will Do in Washington."

THE NATIONAL CIO AND AFL CONVENTIONS

A first-hand report by correspondents and labor leaders who attended

Under the Chairmanship of

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No Proof Shown in Court Martial of 14 Negroes

By ELLEN MCGRATH

FORT LAWTON, Wash., Dec. 3.—As the prosecution of the 42 Negro soldiers in a mass court martial nears a close, it is significant that not a trace of evidence has linked the accused with the mysterious

death of a former Italian prisoner of war and member of a service unit.

Guglielmo Olivotto, member of the service unit, was found the next day hanging from a guy wire over a mile away from the barracks where the fracas occurred between Negro and Italian soldiers. At that time army officials announced they were investigating the possibility of suicide.

The number of defendants was reduced to 42 shortly after the prosecution opened its case when all charges against Pvt. John R. Brown

of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. were dismissed on motion of Trial Judge Advocate Lt. Col. Leon Jaworski.

Three soldiers are on trial for their lives because of the unexplained death of Olivotto. They are Corporal Luther Larkin, 23, Helena Ark.; Sergeant Arthur J. Hurks, 23, Houston, Texas, and Private William G. Jones, 21, Decatur, Ill. The other 39 are charged with rioting following the free-for-all on the night of Aug. 14th.

One witness is a commissioned officer and several others are high ranking non-coms, and they were all brought up and schooled under the Mussolini regime and served in the fascist army.

There have been, too, reprisals by fascists against anti-fascists in Nazi prisoner of war camps and this cannot be overlooked in view of the complete failure to submit any evidence linking the Negroes with the death of Olivotto.

SOME NEGROES AIDED MP'S

Testimony also shows that some of the Negroes at the scene were helping to assist the military police in halting the commotion. Sgt. Robert Gresham in the company of Col. Richard King had heard a commotion at the Italian barracks after taps on the night of Aug. 14th and

went down to investigate. Both are Negroes. They admittedly assisted the military police who arrived to quell the commotion. Sgt. Gresham identified 10 of the accused, but there was no testimony that they had not come from the same motive. There was testimony that at least one Negro soldier was helping military police when the pair arrived.

There has apparently been no attempt made to ascertain whether provocateurs were at work.

STRETCHING THE LAW

In what appears to be dangerous stretching the law, the prosecution has indicated it will attempt to pin conviction on the three accused of murder on the grounds they were "ringleaders" in the outbreak and therefore responsible for the unexplained death!

Observers at the trial include Rabbi Arthur Zuckerman, Rev. L. R. Hayes, Charles Stokes, Negro attorney, and George W. Woods, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; John Caughlan, attorney for the International Labor Defense and Council for Minority Rights; Wendell Norris, deputy sheriff; John E. Prim, Negro deputy prosecuting attorney and Columbus Honeycutt.

Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

Veterans are asking a lot of questions on how they can get loans guaranteed for homes, farms and businesses, provided for under the GI Bill of Rights. Two such loans have already been granted to vets and thousands more ex-service men are interested.



With the guaranteeing of loans by the Veterans Administration all provisions of the GI Bill of Rights are now being enforced.

Typical questions and answers on the loan provisions are offered here:

Q. If I want to borrow money to buy or build a home, how do I go about it?

A. Go to bank or building and loan association.

Q. Won't the government loan me anything directly?

A. No. The government merely endorses or insures half of the amount of your loan.

Q. How much can I get this way?

A. That "half" that the government endorses may amount to as much as \$2,000. Most vets with reasonable credit and earning power may borrow up to \$4,000.

Q. Who is eligible for a government loan?

A. Any vet who served at least 90 days in any branch of the armed service (women as well as men), and has a discharge other than dishonorable. In a case of disability, the 90 day clause may be waived.

Q. How soon must the loan be repaid?

A. In a maximum of 20 years. Q. What rate of interest is charged on the loan?

A. The lender cannot charge more than 4 percent on a guaranteed loan. As a gift to the veterans, the Veterans' Administration pays the first year's interest on the part of the loan that is guaranteed.

Q. How do you go about making a loan?

A. A vet may go to a lender (bank, individual, state or federal agency), state his purpose and amount desired.

Q. Would the Veterans Administration grant the entire request?

A. Under no circumstances. The veterans agency only grants "half."

Q. How do you get a loan guaranteed?

A. The lender will give the vet Form 1800 to fill out. To save time, the vet should bring his identification papers—service record, birth certificate, and other necessary papers.

Q. What happens then?

A. The lender sends form 1800, filled out and signed by the vet, to the Veterans Administration regional office.

After the loan is guaranteed by the Vet agency, the lender gives the vet a check with which the vet makes his transaction.

Q. How long does the whole thing take?

A. The process can be completed in a few days.

Q. Does the Veterans Administration okay every application for a loan guarantee?

A. In the vast majority of cases it does. If the facts warrant a rejection of the plea, a letter fully explaining reasons is sent to both vet and lender. They can appeal within 30 days for a review of the case. If they correct criticisms, they may reapply for the guarantee.

Q. Can a vet have more than one loan guaranteed?

A. Yes, provided the total guarantees do not exceed \$2,000.

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The LOWDOWN

Army Combined 'War' and Football Against Navy

Nat Low

Clausewitz once said that war is continuation of politics by other means. Events since then have proven the famed German to be eminently correct in theory. But I wonder what he would have said of football?

Is it war continued by still other means?

Certainly the manner in which the Army football team conducted its victorious campaign against Navy Saturday at Baltimore indicated that the military students of West Point have adopted the proven theories of warfare to the gridiron; namely, that victory can only be won by attacking and routing the main concentration of the enemy's forces through the use of overwhelming, concentrated power, swiftness, boldness and surprise—or as it is known in football, deception!

The main concentration of Navy's strength lay in its mighty and supposedly unassailable line, especially its left side which boasts the acknowledged master of all the nation's linemen, Don Whitmire, at tackle, and towering Leon Bramlett at end.

To win, the Cadets had to storm this fortress, batter it with thunderous barrages until it began to crumble and then crash through and behind it to victory. This, the gold-helmeted men did—with savage decision and amazingly concise execution.

From the very beginning, and to the great amazement of a lot of the so-called smart football men, Army hit the left side of the Navy line—the "strong side." Time and again they sent their jet-propelled backs crashing head on, as well as obliquely, into the pillars of the Navy defense. For the greater part of the first half the staunch Navy bastion resisted every onslaught, fighting with might and main.

But the overwhelming concentration of forces Army threw into the fray could not be contained for long. Towards the end of the second quarter Whitmire began to sag under the repeated hammer blows, relentlessly delivered; Bramlett was near exhaustion and unable to react swiftly to every play and the entire Middle forward wall seemed to be caving in.

Now the Army brought to bear the other elements of its mounting offensive. From straight power plays it switched to bewildering deceptive delayed backs, spinners, laterals and all the other offensive thrills so richly inherent in the wondrous T formation.

By this time Whitmire was completely battered and was forced to leave the field, not to return for the remainder of the contest.

Passes and laterals, mixed with dashing "motorized" sweeps around the now-slowly moving Navy flanks, brought the ball to the Middle 18. Here, Dale Hall, one of the great array of whippet tanks in the Army backfield, hit the middle of the line in a cross buck, going left diagonally, then suddenly changing direction and going right, unmolested as he crossed the goal line 18 yards distant.

The suddenness of the blow could not be countered by a Navy team that had been flustered by the changing directions of the Army attacks. Thus, its selection, timing and execution were letter-perfect and not to be surpassed by any football team—and I don't care which one you choose to name.

As for surprise—or deception—that vital factor in war and football—well, outside of the T that Sid Luckman worked for the Bears before the war, and last year's Notre Dame T with Angelo Bertelli in the saddle, there has never been a T like this one of Army's.

In the middle of the fourth period, for instance, the writer sitting next to me in the press box inquired with a perplexed expression, "Do you know where the ball is?"

To which I replied, "Damned if I do, I'm trying to locate it myself."

Which is no exaggeration. I simply lost track of the ball some 20 percent of the time the Cadets possessed it—and I'm sure the Middies lost sight of it quite as often. For here was deception, boldness and speed so intricately interwoven and so beautifully carried out that it was simply out of this world.

By the end of the fourth period the Middies were so battered, bewildered and exhausted that had the game lasted a few more minutes the ever-increasing strength of the Army offensive could have turned the game into a rout of Notre Dame proportions.

We wouldn't know too much about the other great college football teams, we missed seeing most of them, but for our money this Army outfit is the greatest ever—at least until something better comes along.

Adventures of Richard

By MIKE SINGER

(In the Letter to the Editor Column in the Daily Worker of last Thursday, Nov. 31, Mrs. Averell of Saco, Maine, complained that the "Daily Worker kids" were setting a bad example by wasting ketchup and sugar in Mr. Lutzky's delicatessen store. I brought her letter to the attention of the kids and here is the result.)

"In the foist place," No-Nose asserted, "we wasn't wasting no sugar. We was wasting salt. And in the second place..."

"Besides we didn't waste no ketchup," Menash added, "we licked it off from our hands. I even rubbed it on my bread that's how much I was wasting it."

"But the lady says that your disregard of the proper value of these valuable foods is in bad taste," I commented.

"C'mon, Mr. Singer in fancy-slimanzy words," Flekel answered, "you mean the lady thinks we're dopes, that we don't know nothing about shortages and stuff. Well, that's wrong. We know you ain't supposed to throw away food. Menash just told you, we licked the ketchup off our hands. And it was no sugar we spilled, it was salt."

"Well, even salt . . ." I began.

"Even salt, even salt, what goes on here?" No-Nose petulantly protested. "Maybe this lady from Pinky is good, too."

Maine uses salt in her coffee. But we don't. Sides, I never hold about salt being rationed."

"That's not the point," Jimmy said, "the woman is right. We did sort of give the idea that we were wasting food. Really, we didn't. But we shouldn't even have spilled the salt. There's one thing in her letter, though that bothers me a little bit."

"About her being from Maine, maybe?" Menash asked.

"No, stupid," Jimmy replied, "it's about us acting like Dewey kids. None of us are Dewey kids. Maybe the lady thinks we're all whiz brain. Sure, we make mistakes. But I even told my father he was all wet on Dewey, so I know something, don't I? But we're no angels."

"Yeh and tell her we buy bonds, collect scrap and mind babies," No-Nose added.

"You might also tell her," Jimmy suggested, "that we'd read the Daily Worker even if we were not in it."

"Pinky is good, too."

Eagles Rip Tigers, 34-0

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 (UP).—The Philadelphia Eagles remained a contender for the Eastern Division Championship of the National Football League today when they bounded back from their upset defeat by the Chicago Bears one week ago to top the Brooklyn Tigers 34 to 0.

The defeat, the worst of the year for the Tigers, closed Brooklyn's most dismal season, one that saw them lose every game, and kept the Philadelphia club in a spot where they can tie, or even win division honors.

The smallest crowd of the season, 13,467 half frozen fans, watched the Eagles score touchdowns in every period while they held the Tigers to a total of only 29 yards gained.

Two of the Eagles touchdowns came on long runs, one by Vic Lindskog, who intercepted a pass thrown by Jack Butler and went 65 yards to score in the first period. In the final quarter, Jack Banta circled his own right end and went 60 yards for a counter.

The Eagles, shortly after Lindskog's run, drove 53 yards in five plays for their second score. Steve Van Buren and Ernie Steele alternated in carrying the ball to the 24, and then Steele went over on an end sweep.

In the standout play of the game, executed by Rookie Van Buren, the Eagles set up their third score. The Bayou buster from Louisiana took a kick on his own 34 surrounded by Tiger players, and sneaked his way through the entire team. Five or six times he eluded tacklers until he reached the Tigers' 44 where he slipped in an attempt to dodge a lone defender who had come from nowhere.

Larry Fabrelli, Eagle captain, capped this effort when he took a pass from Roy Zimmerman for 30 yards and the touchdown. The Eagles' other tally came on a three-yard rush at center by little Al Sherman reserve quarterback.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00 WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—Prescott Robinson, News
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, Talk
11:15 WEAF—Rosmary—Sketch
WOR—Jimmy Pidler—Talk
WABC—Second Husband
11:30 WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Quiz Wizard
WJZ—News; Jack Berch, Songs
WABC—Bright Horizon
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45 WEAF—Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55 WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00 WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15 WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeills
WABC—Big Sister
12:30 WEAF—U. S. Navy Band
WOR—News; Bundy's Album
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45 WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00 WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Roy Williams, Songs
WJZ—H. R. Bauknight, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15 WOR—Terry's House Party
WJZ—Women's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30 WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45 WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00 WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—Walter Kiernan, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15 WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Galen Draks
WABC—Two on a Clue
WQXR—Concert Music
2:30 WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Real Stories
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Young Dr. Malone
WQXR—Your Request Program
2:45 WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Perry Mason
2:55 WQXR—News; Request Music
3:00 WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Prigram
WJZ—Earl Wrightson, Baritone
WABC—Mary Martin
3:15 WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Tena and Tim
WMCA—Talk—Ethel Colby
3:30 WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WABC—The High Places
WMCA—News; Waltz Music
3:45 WEAF—Flight to Happiness
WABC—Bob Trout, News
4:00 WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad

Giants Lead League, Beat Skins 16-13

GIANTS	10	0	0	6-16
REDSKINS	0	10	3	0-13

The Giants, football's original "clutch club," did it again yesterday at the Polo Grounds when they came from behind to send Bill Paschal hurtling over the goal line in the waning moments of their game with the Washington Redskins to win 16-13 and take over first place in the Eastern Division race. A crowd of 47,457 fans saw the game in 20-degree weather.

Paschal, the league's leading ground gainer last season, burst through a gaping hole in the Redskins' line on the three yard line to put the finishing flourish to a sustained downfield march.

The Giants, who have put on a stretch drive to overtake the early season leaders, the Philadelphia Eagles, still must defeat the Redskins at Washington next Sunday to clinch the title unless the Quaker eleven drops its finale to in-and-out Cleveland Rams.

In winning today, they were put strictly on their mettle and came through brilliantly after Washington went ahead 13 to 10 with a 17-yard field goal by Joe Aguirre in the third period.

Sammy Baugh put on his best passing display of the season in an effort to keep the Redskins in the running and the Giants needed all the breaks of the game to win. It was anybody's ball game right up to the final whistle and only a holding penalty kept Washington from a tie.

With only two minutes left to play, Joe Aguirre kicked another field goal from the New York 39-yard line but the play was called back and the Redskins penalized 15 yards for holding. He then tried for a field goal from the Washington 48 but the ball just failed by inches to go over the cross bar.

The Giants had taken an early

lead when Bill Petrillas intercepted Frank Filchock's pass on the Washington 34-yard line and ran to a touchdown. Ken Strong converted and a few minutes later kicked a field goal from the New York 43-yard line to tie the game at 10-all.

The Redskins were driving deep into Giant territory in the fourth quarter when Howie Livingston intercepted Baugh's pass on the New York 10 and ran it back to the Washington 45.

RADIO

WABC—Frank Sinatra, Show
8:55 WABC—Bill Henry, News
9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT
9:00 WEAF—Jascha Heifetz, Violin
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ—Counter-Spy—Play
WABC—Radio Theater
WQXR—World-Wide News; Music
9:15 WOR—Screen Test
WMCA—Norman Jay, Comments
9:30 WEAF—Information Please
WOR—Music of Worship
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WMCA—They Live in Brooklyn
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
9:35 WJZ—Short Story
WQXR—News; Music
10:00 WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano
WOR—Henry Gladstone, News
WJZ—Raymond Gram, Swing
WABC—Screen Guild Play
WMCA—News; Amateur Hour
10:15 WOR—Paul Schubert, News
WJZ—From England: Ted Malone
10:30 WEAF—Dr. I. Q.—Quiz
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Hollywood Show Time
WABC—Johnny Morgan Show
WQXR—Randolph Singers
11:00 WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News; Talks; Music
11:05 WJZ—William S. Galimor
11:30 WEAF—Author's Playhouse
WABC—Sixth War Loan Show
12:00 WEAF, WMCA—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
WQXR—News (to 12:05)

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.98	.98
.98	.98

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WITH single woman. Furnished or unfurnished. Near 8th Ave. subway. Jamaica 6-3472, 7-8 p.m.

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A Quick Look At the Movies

By DAVID PLATT

Of the newer films, Casanova Brown with Gary Cooper is the most over-rated. Nunally Johnson's screenplay is a series of cliches about divorcees, hospitals, babies, adoptions. Frank Morgan is good for a few laughs in a Monte Woolley role, but save us from Gary Cooper's beaming-father parts. There are no ideas in the story. The whole thing depends upon the hero burning down a millionaire's mansion with a cigarette butt. It fits the saying: When at a loss for words, do tricks.

Meet Me In St. Louis, at the Astor, is one of the brighter musical comedies of the year. The time is 1903. Old-fashioned corsets are in season. The automobile is still a dream. The horse-and-buggy ride is the favorite Sunday entertainment. Beer is sold by the barrel. The quaint middle-class houses ooze stability. . . . But any similarity between this film and the real St. Louis of 1903 is purely coincidental; the MGM musical is closer to a 1944 Beverly Hills costume party. Little Margaret O'Brien has some wonderful moments as Tootie, the smart, tough and adventurous five-year-old member of the delightful "Life With Father" Smith family. At other times she has lines and thoughts far beyond her years. This is particularly true of the terribly wrong scene where Tootie becomes hysterical at the thought of leaving St. Louis to live in New York, and rushes outside in her nightclothes to lop off the ears of her family of snow characters. Whoever wrote this scene doesn't know the first thing about child psychology. . . .

But Tootie's Halloween walk up a dark street to throw a handful of flour into the face of the most disliked man in the neighborhood is so perfectly photographed and acted, it stands out as one of the finest single scenes of the year and establishes Margaret O'Brien as an actress of great talent and intelligence. . . . Judy Garland is the attractive, energetic daughter who sings most of the songs including the familiar Trolley Song. Leon Ames is properly gruff as father. Mary Astor is a soothing Mrs. Smith. The hit tune is Skip to My Lou; it's really good. It looks like Meet Me In St. Louis will be hanging out at the Astor until next spring at least.

NEWS AND VIEWS

According to Brandon Films, the United Auto Workers cartoon Hell Bent For Election was seen by 4,100,000 people, mostly under the auspices of PAC. . . . It helped pile up the Roosevelt vote. . . . John Wexley, who received a medical discharge from the Army a short while ago, has been engaged by RKO Radio to do the script on Ben Hecht's Cornered. . . . Margaret Rosen of New York writes that she would like to see Warner Brothers make Howard Fast's Freedom Road with Paul Robeson as Gideon. . . . "It will counteract the lies and distortions of Tennessee Johnson and Gone With the Wind." . . . We're all for it. . . . The Elite Theater, Crawford, Neb., wants material and stills on Artkino's The Rainbow and New Gulliver. . . . There's an interesting shot of Maurice Thorez, the French Communist leader in the World War film Inside France now at the Translux Theatres. . . . Lt. Jeff Livingston, who was reported missing in action, is a prisoner of war in Germany, according to Screen Publicist Guild News. . . . The former Guild official, a bomber pilot with 30 combat missions to his credit, is believed to be uninjured.

Christmas Show At Artist Associates

Artist Associates has announced a Christmas Show of moderately priced Oils, Watercolors, Drawings and Prints, opening Saturday, Dec. 2, and continuing through Saturday, Dec. 29, 1944.

— Comment by Samuel Sillen

Mumford's Warning on Beard

Last week I cited two recent editorials in the New York Herald Tribune and the Saturday Review Literature which sharply criticized Charles and Mary Beard's monstrously misnamed Basic History of the United States. These editorials, respectively entitled Tract for Isolationists and History by Innuendo, suggested that Dr. Beard's reputation as a liberal, based on his earlier work, was rapidly crumbling.

In the current issue of the Saturday Review, Lewis Mumford warns that the pro-Nazis will use Charles Beard as their "respectable intellectual front," and he describes the historian's position today as a corruption comparable to that which placed a novelist of Knut Hamsun's dimensions on the side of the Nazis.

Writing as a person who once valued Dr. Beard's friendly interest, Mr. Mumford has only one disagreement with recent critics of the Basic History like Dixon Wecter, Henry Seidel Canby and Edmund Fuller. He feels that they have erred on the side of kindness.

NATIONAL ISOLATION

"Early in the 1930's," writes Mr. Mumford, "Beard came forth as an advocate of national isolation, and he has never departed from that position. The events of the last 15 years have taught him nothing: he has created a mental wall between himself and the real world; and in order to preserve his position he has become a passive—no, active—abettor of tyranny, sadism and human defiance."

These are strong words. They are justified.

For, as Mumford notes, Beard is like a desperate gambler who pyramids his errors: "His method of squaring his position with fact is a simple and dastardly one: he conceals the evidence that proves him wrong, and uses his good reputation, earned by a lifetime of devoted scholarship, to cover up this ultimate dishonesty."

"This concealment of the evidence is not confined to ten pages of his Basic History; it warps and perverts many other parts of his work, and it accounts, among other things, for his reluctance to treat the internationalist Jefferson as one of the formative leaders of America thought."

LIKE HAMSUN

Mr. Mumford adds: "Precisely because the Beard we loved was worthy of love, an intelligent and deeply humane man, this self-betrayal by

Merchant Seamen Art Exhibit

Picturesque convoy art — 117 paintings done by 56 merchant seamen of nine nationalities in off-watch hours at sea, in combat zones and at home between voyages—will be shown at the 1945 Third Annual Merchant Seamen's Art Exhibition which opens under the auspices of United Seamen's Service and the War Shipping Administration at the National Academy of Design, 1083 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at 8 p.m., Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The exhibition will remain in New York City through Jan. 3, 1945, it is announced by Douglas P. Falconer, executive director of the Service, which shares in the National War Fund, and will begin a national tour of large cities on Jan. 15 when it opens at the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N. Y., where it will remain through Feb. 6. Mrs. Isabel F. Peterson, chairman of the exhibition committee, again is in charge. The New York exhibition will include 17 pieces of sculpture by merchant seamen.

The paintings were culled from 383 entries received by Mrs. Peterson from all parts of the world. The jury consisted of John Taylor Arms, Roland Clark, Jo Davidson, Gordon Grant, Leon Kroll, Reginald Marsh, C. Powell Minnigerode, director of

the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., and Raphael Soyer. They have termed the exhibition "the best group we've ever seen."

Subject matter includes scenes visited on voyages, marine views, landscapes, portraits and still life. Typical titles are "Searchlight Over Halifax," "Surfacing Sub," "Moonlight Phenomenon," "German Prisoners at Sick Call," "Connecticut Homestead," "Stukas," "Raconteur," "Veiled Women" and "Portrait of Cadet Midshipman." Treatments range from conventional to social, satirical and imaginative. There are even a couple of examples of surrealism.

Nationalities of the artists are American, Greek, British, Danish, Belgian, Polish, French, Dutch and Norwegian, and the men range in rank from ordinary seamen to captain. Some are professional artists who became merchant seamen long before the war, others are professionals who have signed up for the duration, and the remainder, who predominate, are simply merchant seamen who became interested in art and have developed skill as painters, Mrs. Peterson said. Their media includes oils, water colors, pen and ink, pastel, crayon, gouache, etching pencil, wash, woodcut, wood painting, charcoal and lithograph.

Wm. Gailmor

On WJZ Nightly

As a public service, the Electronic Corporation of America will sponsor William S. Gailmor, and his uncensored interpretation of the news, Monday through Friday at 11:05 p. m., on Station WJZ, key station of the Blue Network. In this new series of broadcasts, beginning Monday, Dec. 4, Milton J. Cross will speak for labor and management of the Electronic Corporation of America.

William S. Gailmor, well known as the newspaperman commentator, has during the past four years, attracted international attention by scoring a number of world news "beats." Mr. Gailmor's liberal and forthright analyses plus his "four square stand behind the decisions of Teheran" have commanded widespread interest and respect.

Presents Julius Caesar

Jose Ruben, the well-known star and the stage director for three of the operas, Manon Lescaut, La Boheme and Traviata at the City Center, and who is also a member of the faculty of Columbia University, will direct the production of Julius Caesar to be given at Barnard College by the Wig and Cues Club at Barnard, Dec. 8.

MOTION PICTURES

BOSTON — PHILADELPHIA

SING OUT, SWEET LAND!

A New Musical by WALTER KERR

with ALFRED DRAKE

BURL IVES

Now Playing

COLONIAL THEATRE

Boston

Dec. 11th for Two Weeks

SHUBERT THEATRE

Philadelphia (Seats Now)

Revolt in Denmark

SEE THE HIDDEN STORY OF COPENHAGEN FILMS SMUGGLED FROM WITHIN OCCUPIED DENMARK TELL AN AMAZING STORY OF REBELLION OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE NAZIS. HIDDEN CAMERAS SHOW DEATH AND TERROR EVERYWHERE BUT THE UNDERGROUND FIGHTS ON.

EMBASSY NEWSREEL 42nd St. & Park Ave. (Airlines Term.) 46th St. & B'way—72nd St. & B'way 50th St., Radio City—Broad St., Newark

7th BIG WEEK

A Sensational Film from the Heart of War-torn Russia!

ASTEROPE PRESENTS

The Rainbow

Based on Wanda Wasilko's Stage Play Novel

STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st St.

Carmen Miranda Michael O'Shea Vivian Blaine "Something for the Boys"

A 20th Century Fox Picture in Technicolor! Plus on Stage Jimmy SAVO & Mildred BAILEY

Extra! PEARL PRIMUS

BUY MORE ROXY 11th Ave. & BOND ST.

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THE SOVIET UNION LAUGHS AGAIN!

"ADVENTURE IN BOKHARA"

A Gay Satiric Story from the Soviet Film Studio

Also: "Passport to Destiny" (SHE TRIED TO KILL HITLER)

CITY THEATRE 14th ST. 4th Av.

Starting Next Thurs.: "Resurrection" LEO TOLSTOY'S

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — 50th St. & 6th Ave. Door Open 10:30 A. M.

Irene DUNNE • Charles BOYER

"TOGETHER AGAIN"

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Spectacular Stage Presentation

Picture at 10:45, 1:30, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25

1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 5-4000

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"MUSICAL STORY"

With SERGEI LEMECHOV

Music by Tchaikovsky, Berardin, Bizet,

Fokow, Rimsky-Korsakov

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BROOKLYN

REO Stone Avenue | NOW

Near Pitkin | PLAYING

Two Soviet Films

"1812" & "VANKA"

THE STAGE

David Wolper (in ass'n with Al Berde) presents

GERTRUDE NIESSEN in

FOLLOW THE GIRLS

STAGED BY HARRY DELMAR

44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way, LA. 4-3327

Eve. 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

Out-of-Town Matinee Given Prompt Attention

6th Year! — ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER

with ARTHUR MARGOTSON

NYDIA WESTMAN

EMPIRE THEA. B'way & 46th St. PE. 8-9248

Evening 8:30. Matinee WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"A perfect comedy." — ATKINSON, Times

BUY WAR BONDS

War Bond Today

"A dramatic thunderbolt." — Winchell

LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY

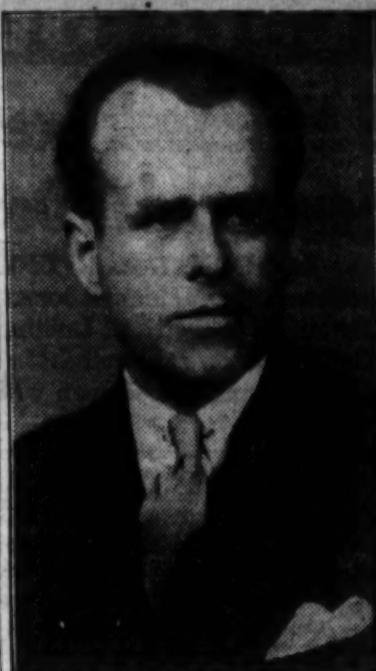
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY

SKINNER KING DIGGES

THE SEARCHING WIND

Eve. 8:30. Matinee WED. & SAT. 2:30

FULTON, 46th St. W. of B'way. CL. 6-6326



Alton Jones, pianist who will give a recital at Town Hall, tonight (Monday) evening, Dec. 4, at 8:30.

Tokio Bombing Helps Doolittle Film

Present day activity of American flyers bombing Tokio, as reported in current headlines, is having a significant effect on the Capitol Theatre box office, where Thirty Seconds Over Tokio, starring Spencer Tracy, Van Johnson, Phyllis Thaxter and Robert Walker, starts its third week Thursday.

Weekend holiday crowds were the largest in the Capitol's history, compelling the theatre to open at 8:30 a.m. and run continuous performances until 3 a.m.

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A New Musical by WALTER KERR

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BURL IVES

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STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42

Late Bulletins

5 Maidanek Executioners Sentenced to Death at Lublin

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—Five German executioners active at the Maidanek concentration camp in Poland were sentenced to death at Lublin, yesterday by a special court, Radio Moscow said tonight in a broadcast recorded here.

The condemned men will be hanged publicly, Moscow said.

U. S. Regrets Error in Attack on Soviet Troops

ROME, Dec. 3 (UP).—A squadron of U. S. 15th Airforce fighter planes, through an error in target identification, attacked a column of Soviet troops in Yugoslavia early last month, a Mediterranean Air Force announcement disclosed today.

The U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington have expressed their deep regret to Moscow over the incident and Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean at the time, sent a similar message of regrets to the commander of the Soviet forces involved.

The attack was made on Tuesday, Nov. 7, the MAAF announcement said.

Briggs Strikers End Walkout

DETROIT, Dec. 3 (UP).—The second of three major stoppages that had curtailed aircraft production since last week was settled today when 4,000 striking employees at the Briggs Mfg. Co. Mack plant voted unanimously to return to the closed shop plant on the first shift Monday. . . .

This left only one other major aircraft bottleneck, the strike of 3,800 Graham-Paige Motor Co. employees, who previously have signified intentions of resuming operations Tuesday morning.

More than 1,300 striking employees of the B-29 department of Chrysler's Dodge main plant voted to end their strike yesterday.

Strikes also involved members of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Five Tokio Merchant Ships Sink

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, LEYTE, Philippines, Monday, Dec. 4 (UP).—U. S. warplanes and light naval craft have sunk or damaged five Japanese merchant ships totaling 10,000 tons and destroyed or damaged 12 enemy planes in a series of widespread attacks against the Philippines and the island of Borneo, it was announced today.

Heavy tropical rains are continuing to limit ground action on all fronts in northwestern Leyte.

RAF Rains Bombs on Ruhr Rail Hubs

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—Heavy bombers of the RAF, attacking through thick clouds, rained explosives on the Ruhr rail centers of Hagen and Giessen last night in a continuation of the Allied campaign to cut German supply lines to the western front.

Meanwhile, reports from the U. S. 8th Air Force and the RAF Bomber Command disclosed that Allied heavy bombers rained 996,880 tons of explosives on Germany proper during November, a figure 2,720 tons short of the war's record high mark set during October.

The RAF contributed 59,000 tons of the total, setting a new record for its planes, and other British craft flew 30 missions against Holland aimed solely at V-2 launching sites.

LaGuardia Asks Greater Effort

"We must all work harder and stick to our jobs," Mayor LaGuardia told his weekly WNYC radio audience yesterday, in calling attention to President Roosevelt's request for more war materials. "There seems to be a let-down," the Mayor said, "which is not fair to the men who are fighting and dying. The war is still on."

"Heat complaints are coming in fast," he pointed out, reminding his listeners that any landlord guilty of giving insufficient heat will be issued a summons and brought to court.

Nine Army Airmen Killed in Crash

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 3 (UP).—Nine Army airmen were killed last night when their B-17 bomber crashed and burned here.

Sioux City air base officials said the plane landed between two houses in a suburban residential section. Neither house was damaged but a nearby unoccupied garage was destroyed by fire resulting from the crash.

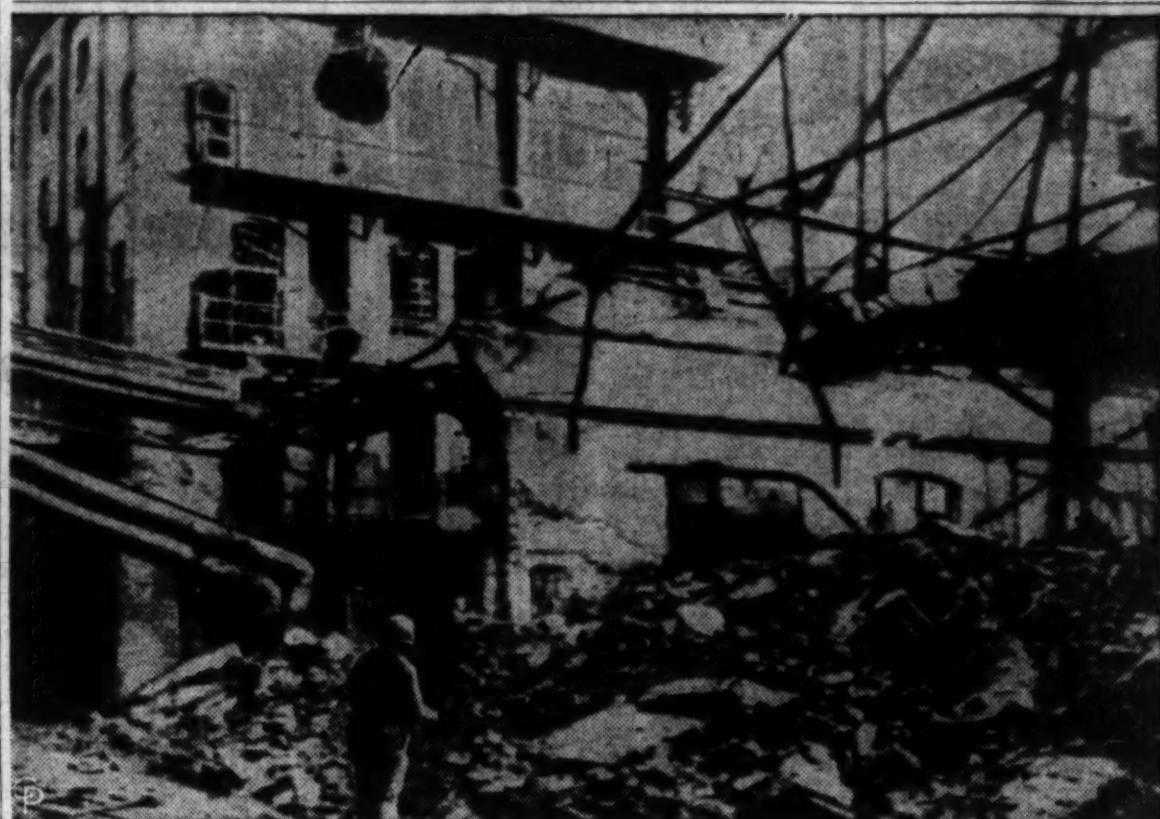
\$11 Million Surplus Goods Disposed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UP).—W. L. Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator, revealed tonight that the government during the past five months disposed of \$11,779,000 in surplus war goods at 76.1 percent of their cost or appraised value.

During the same period, \$746,835,000 worth of goods were acquired for disposal, bringing overall inventories to \$708,737,000.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, December 4, 1944



A lone Yank surveys what used to be a huge Nazi power plant, supplying electricity to Aachen, Stolberg, Eschweiler and other communities now in Allied hands. The scene is Weisweiler, Germany, after Allied bombers, artillery gunners and others finished their work.

USSR Unionist Raps Plot to Block New World Labor Parley

By Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, Dec. 3.—Warning that "voices have already been raised demanding the resurrection of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Vasili Kuznetsov, head of Soviet trade unions, this week asserted at a meeting of Moscow trade union leaders that the most important point on the agenda of the forthcoming world labor conference is the formation of a new world labor organization differing radically from the IFTU "both in its aims and in its organization."

Such a new organization, Kuznetsov stated, "must have a broad, democratic basis.

"Must be a militant organization capable of prosecuting the struggle against fascism and those who preach fascism.

"Must consolidate the ranks of the working classes of all democratic countries for the solution of present and postwar problems.

"The fact that not all trade unions prosecuted the struggle against fascism was one of the reasons why the latter grew to the tremendous force against which the liberty-loving peoples have been carrying on such a fierce struggle for a number of years."

[John Gibbons, Daily Worker Moscow correspondent, yesterday described the disappointment of the Soviet Union leaders when Kuznetsov reported the refusal

of AFL leaders to take part in the forthcoming world trade union conference.

"We thought that the experience of the past 12 months of historic victories over the Hitlerites would have sobered the leaders of the AFL and led to abandonment by them of their bankrupt point of view," he said. "We thought they would work shoulder to shoulder with us for the benefit of the working class."

"[The refusal of the AFL leaders leaves us with one regret," he continued. "That is that due to the reactionaries six million organized American workers will be prevented from taking part in discussing matters vital to the working class.]

Describing the visit of Soviet trade unionists to London for the meetings of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee and the British Trades Union Congress, Kuznetsov paid tribute to the war effort of the British people and stressed the development of close friendship between the trade unionists of Britain and the USSR.

The two countries must exchange delegations of trade unionists, he said, adding that the first exchange was already planned between members of the miners, metal workers, builders, textile and transport workers.

"Some trade union leaders in England find reasons which they think hamper such exchange delegations at the present time," he said, "but there can be no doubt that given good will and cooperation all these obstacles can be easily surmounted."

Kuznetsov also stated that the Soviet trade unions are contacting the trade unions of other democratic countries, the first of which will be France.

Col. Roosevelt, Actress Tie Connubial Knots

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, Ariz., Dec. 3 (UP).—Col. Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, and film actress Faye Emerson were married this morning on Yazapai Point,

Protest Bias Against Mexicans in U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 3.—Alfonso Perales, prominent Texas attorney, has asked President Roosevelt for an appointment to discuss cases of discrimination against Mexican citizens in the southwestern states.

Perales introduced a resolution passed by the Inter-American Lawyers' Congress held here recently which opposed discrimination in any American country against nationals of another. He heads the "Committee of a Hundred Towns" and the League of Loyal Americans in San Antonio.

